FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS GUYANA

PY280134 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro today visited in Georgetown, Guyana, the site of the future Brazilian Embassy in that capital whose construction will begin this year and will be completed in 1983. In the morning, Saraiva visited the University of Guyana, whose rector made an appeal for cooperation, especially in the areas of science and technology.

Octavio Bonfim, a special correspondent of the Brazilian news agency, has reported from Georgetown that during a visit to the CARICOM secretary general, Saraiva Guerreiro expressed the Brazilian Government's strong resolve to expand and to diversify its ties with CARICOM in the economic, commercial, cultural, scientific and technological fields, in addition to its increasingly significant bilateral relations with Caribbean countries.

Noting that the international economic situation has brought highly painful consequences for both Guyana and Brazil, Saraiva Guerreiro said that new formulas of cooperation should be implemented among developing countries in addition to, not instead of, the North-South dialogue. In the context, he said, Brazil seeks to cooperate with all Third World countries on the basis of equality and balance to build mutually beneficial egalitarian relations which would reject every form of domination or hegemonic designs.

Talks Open

FL292142 Bridgetown CANA in English 2013 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 29 Jan (CANA) -- Brazil's Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro has opened talks here with Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson, and has remarked that this country's position in both the Amazon Cooperation Treaty and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) showed the importance of their meeting and lent a special and authoritative voice to a great many issues of common interest and for the entire region.

The Brazilian foreign minister flew to this country yesterday afternoon from Suriname at the head of a party of 30, including his wife, Gloria Saraiva Guerreiro.

The Brazilian minister said that while in the past Latin American nations had turned their gaze to the northern hemisphere, "The time has come for us to turn to our neighbours and strengthen our ties, challenging the jungle and other obstacles that have kept us apart and often uninformed as to the real opportunities of egalitarian cooperation." Saraiva Guerreira mentioned increased trade between Guyana and Brazil, the recent establishment of air links between Georgetown and Boa Vista, authorisation for sea links and the progress on the project of an international bridge on the Takatu River as indicative of the course of friendship between the two countries.

In response Minister Jackson welcomed the two days of meetings as an opportunity for the two ministers to discuss ways and means of intensifying cooperation between Guyana and Brazil, help to ensure there is no faltering in the quest for a new international economic order, and no impairing of the spirit of Cancun (the North-South meeting in Mexico last October), which both nations attended. Earlier at a civic ceremony at the city hall, the Brazilian foreign minister was welcomed by Georgetown Major Mavis Benn. Apart from a series of working meetings between the Brazilian and local officials, the foreign minister will be paying courtesy calls on President Forbes Burnham, Prime Minister Ptolemy and CARICOM Secretary General Kurleigh King.

Joint Communique Signed

PY301135 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] After visiting two Caribbean countries, Suriname and Guyana, Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro is on his way back to Brazil. He left Georgetown at 1600 for Manaus where he will spend the night. Saraiva Guerreiro, who will arrive in Brasilia tomorrow afternoon, is certain that these negotiations and the agreements signed will strengthen Brazilian ties with Guyana and Suriname.

EBN [Brasilian News Agency] special correspondent Otavio Bomfin reports that during his 2-day official visit to Guyana the Brazilian foreign minister and the Guyanese governor signed four international agreements that will help to strengthen ties between our two nations. The agreements that were signed establish the bases for scientific and technological cooperation; for technical cooperation and for bilateral cooperation in building a bridge over the Takutu River which will physically unite Roraima territory in Brazil and Guyana since this river is located on the border. Moreover, Brazil and Guyana will intensify studies to expand cooperation programs to exploit energy and mining resources, specifically those dealing with the construction of the hydroelectric plant in (?Vamacuru), in Guyana. Brazilian mines and energy minister and Guyanese Mines and Energy Minister Hubert O. Jack will soon sign an agreement regarding the construction of this hydroelectric plant.

Roraima territory Governor (Tomas de Souza) said in Georgetown that the bridge linking Bomfin, in Brazil, with Lethem, in Guyana (?is of vital) importance for the development of Roraima since it will facilitate access to the Caribbean region.

The joint communique that was issued today notes that the Amazon Cooperation Treaty is a model of bilateral cooperation of mutual interest. The joint communique also notes the importance of the Latin American Energy Organization, OLADE, and of ECLA -- the Economic Commission for Latin America -- as effective tools for promoting regional development as well as politics.

In addition, Brazil and Guyana reasserted their adherence to the principles of the UN Charter and condemned South Africa for its racist policy and for its intransigence in granting independence to Namibia. Moreover, they noted the serious situation in Central America and the Caribbean and expressed their hope that each country in the region may be able to solve its own problems without foreign intervention.

During the signing ceremony Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro highlighted the fact that both countries share similar conditions which favor the mutual use of technology and know-how suitable to tropical conditions, to our own technological conditions and to industrial, scientific and technological projects that are adaptable to our real potential.

Regarding the strengthening of ties between our two countries, Saraiva Guerreiro noted that these bilateral cooperation programs are a constructive effort to overcome restrictive trends. He noted: Developing countries are responsible for their own destinies.

URUGUAY, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ESTABLISH RELATIONS

PY291804 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The Cultural Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry has just released a joint communique with the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago stating that guided by their desire to develop cooperation between the two countries, the governments of Uruguay and Trinidad and Tobago have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level starting today.

FOREIGN POLICY ON MALVINAS, BEAGLES VIEWED

PY280006 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Jan 82 p 1, 5

[J. Iglesias Rouco commentary: "The Foreign Offensive"]

[Text] The Argentine Government will submit, in the near future, a number of conditions to the British Government in order to proceed with the negotiations on the Malvinas. If London does not accept them, Argentina will immediately interrupt the talks. According to reliable diplomatic sources, such conditions, still under preparation, will be "firm and clear" and will even set very precise time periods for the solution of the different aspects of the problem, and for ultimately turning the islands over to Argentina, a previous requirement that England must expressly accept. The conditions reportedly also establish the order of agenda items for the various stages of the negotiations and, naturally, the order of the stages themselves.

This project is undoubtedly linked to decisions already made concerning the Beagle. The Beagle decisions have just been implemented with the replacement of Moncayo by Ortiz de Rozas (Etcheverry Boneo will not continue for too long in Rome either), with the denunciation of the 1972 treaty and with the sending of a document to the Vatican in which Argentina illustrates its minimum aspirations in the southern region. These aspirations center around the maintenance of the so-called two-ocean principle, the undeniable Argentine sovereignty over the Atlantic coast and over the "Sea of the Peace," and its tangible presence on the Beagle Islands, thus giving Argentina juridical security in its jurisdictional waters, that is, at least 188 miles offshore.

It is clear that the Argentine Government, which has linked the Malvinas and the Beagle affairs, appears to be willing to carry out an ambitious diplomatic and strategic plan ensuring a relevant role for Argentina in the south Atlantic, both in the area of economic and geopolitical and military resources. That the Brazilian Government is starting a kind of diplomatic offensive toward the Antarctic reveals that this project is being given very serious consideration in international circles.

London's systematic delaying attitude -- shown over the last few years -- has thus far left unanswered not only the just Argentine claims, supported by the United Nations and by international public opinion, but also the requirements for a Western agreement on the defense of the south Atlantic and of the access to the Pole, presently under continuing Soviet penetration. In this way, through the setting of conditions and time periods for overcoming the "impasse," Argentina would be searching for something beyond the mere recovery of a portion of its sovereignty. As far as we know, Washington understands it so, this being the reason why it has reportedly expressed its support for "all of the actions" leading to the recovery, without excluding military actions.

Assistant Under Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs Thomas Enders will come to Buenos Aires in March and this affair will surely deserve preferential attention in his talks with Costa Mendez. As we have already reported, both in the United States and in Europe it is believed that if the next Argentine attempt to "clarify" the negotiations with London fail, Buenos Aires will take over the island by force this year. Nothing is said here, of course, because although the government may not have foreseen such alternative, it cannot exclude a military action either, since its sovereignty is involved. Besides, it is believed that the operation would be relatively easy, in view of the islands scarce military forces (there are a little more than 80 armed men today), and even of the advantages that islanders could gain from the seizure, since it is believed that Argentina is determined to avoid any bloodshed and to generously compensate the islanders for the economic difficulties which may be raised by the change of the administration. As for England, diplomatic relations are likely to "freeze" for a time, but such a situation is not likely to last too long within the context of the Western strategic schemes. The Malvinas and the Beagle, perhaps housing joint bases under a south Atlantic treaty, would in this way turn into two of the main pillars of the region's defensive structure.

But, according to our sources, the Malvinas and Beagle projects will not prevent Argentine withdrawal from the group of "nonaligned" countries. As far as we know, the Foreign Ministry is already analyzing the matter and it will send only second or third level officials to the next meetings of the group. It is believed that the withdrawal will take place before the Bangkok conference, scheduled for September. However, there is still strong resistance to this plan in several sectors of the "process."

Costa Mendez might talk about this matter with Saraiva Guerreiro during his visit to Brazil at the beginning of March. Brazil is trying to become a Third World leader and it is also interested in the south Atlantic; therefore, it can be a valuable ally for the Argentine projects. The same can be said for the area of commerical relations with the United States. The limitations and even the ban recently imposed by Washington on importing Argentine products, especially sugar, have raised concern here and it is almost sure that, consequently, Costa Mendez will suggest that his Brazilian counterpart adopt a common front against U.S. economic pressure.

Summarzing, the Argentine foreign policy is apparently following a more reasonable course for Costa Mendez shows himself willing to furnish it with the impulse and dynamism it lacked during the last decade. If we take into account the significance of the Beagle and the Malvinas for Argentina, it is easy to conclude that the Foreign Ministry is about to become one of the more effective instruments of the present government's political and economic projects.

TRIPARTITE COMMUNIQUE ON BEAGLE RELEASED

PY011801 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1512 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 1 Feb (NA) -- Cardinal Antonio Samore, the representative of Pope John Paul II in the mediation of the Beagle dispute, today outlined "some considerations aimed at futhering the mediation" to the Argentine and Chilean negotiating delegation. This is thus expressed by a joint communique released in this capital, in Santiago and at the Vatican on the meeting held today by both delegations following a summons made by Cardinal Samore.

The text of the tripartite communique states: "A joint meeting was held this morning at the Pontifical Academy of Sciences (also known as "Casina di Pio IV" in the Vatican gardens) by the delegations which the Governments of the Republic of Argentina and of the Republic of Chile have accredited before the Holy See for the holy father's mediation in their southern border dispute.

"The meeting was called by Cardinal Antonio Samore, who, at the request of his holiness, outlined some considerations aimed at furthering the mediation.

"In this regard, considering the mediation request made by both countries to His Holiness Pope John Paul II on 8 January 1979 in Montevideo, and the commitments they made then, all of the events which have taken place thereafter, especially those following the mediator's proposal of 12 December 1980, were discussed at the meeting with a view to promoting the successful result of the successive steps which may be taken within the framework of his holiness' mediation."

PRESIDENT 'HECKLED' AT CONSTRUCTION SITE

PY300133 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 29 Jan 82 p 9

[Excerpts] (NA) -- Completion of the National Pediatric Hospital along with the National Library, is a high "priority", President Leopoldo Galtieri revealed yesterday on a visit to the hospital construction site. Meanwhile, a group of bystanders heckled the president as he toured the site, asking him why retirees, unemployed workers and wage earners weren't high on his list of priorities too. As Galtieri approached a collection of ten onlookers, during his visit to the hospital site, one woman in the group remarked, "Please, remember the retirees, because with what (money) they give us we can't even eat."

"Madam," Galtieri answered, "In my family there are many retirees, and I, too, will retire someday."

"Yes, but you aren't paid the minimum like we are," the woman shot back, annoyed.

The president, slightly nervous, began to move away when a man in the group piped up, "Don't forget about the truck drivers, either."

"I am concerned about 28 million Argentines," Galtieri responded, wheeling away from the group.

He was followed by shouts of "We want work!" and "Better Wages!"

FUEL SMUGGLING SCANDAL INCLUDES YPF, ARMY

PY252345 Paris AFP in Spanish 2354 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Jan (AFP) -- Members of the Argentine and Paraguayan armed forces are involved; President Leopoldo Galtieri has become directly involved, demanding a complete investigation into the denial released by III Corps Headquarters; and millions of dollars are in play; these are merely the visible leads regarding the gasoline swindle that is rocking the state firm of YPF (Government Oil Deposits).

A federal judge in Cordoba, Manual Gonzalez Pizarro, on Friday questioned two high-ranking army officers, Lt Col (Ret) Luis Sgoifo and Lt Col (Ret) Alberto Bacigalupi, at III Corps Headquarters, 800 kilometers west of here, where they are under arrest due to their connection with the illegal sale of adulterated fuels. The two officers occupied the posts of chief of security inspections and chief of overall security operations at YPF. Judge Gonzalez, before carrying out the questioning, stated that he had been truly surprised by a YPF communique that reported to the public that it did not consider itself affected by the theft of fuels and the adulteration swindle [words indistinct] criminal (?gang) that was operating in several Argentine provinces, with the circle closing with the sale of fuels to (Paraguay).

Regarding this affair, the conservative Buenos Aires newspaper LA PRENSA reports today in an item entitled: Another Scandal, which is published on page 1, that the chairman of one of the Argentine firms linked to the swindle, whose capture has been requested by the Argentine courts, has sought refuge in Paraguay. There a major of the Paraguayan army, close to Gen Andres Rodriguez (commander of I Army Corps), has up to the present time been the person directly responsible for the traffic of Argentine fuels to his country. The newspaper believes that the military leadership and the Argentine Government are following the investigation with concern because it is very possible that the smuggling was made through Argentine contacts at the political level and through high-ranking members of the armed forces.

According to the source, it seems that one of the main purchasers in Paraguay of the adulterated gasoline was an enterprise dedicated to the sale of hardware and linked to the group that owns a newspaper in Asuncion. The president, Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri (who is also commander in chief of the army), has become directly involved. He has ordered a high-ranking army officer to make direct contact in the city of Cordoba, where the case is taking place, with those in charge of the civilian and military investigations, it has been officially reported here.

The commander of III Corps, Gen Eugenio Guanabens Perello in a communique denied the report in a Cordoba newspaper. It is reported that a member of the armed forces had been arrested and also stated that the analysis of the adulterated gasoline established the existence of a product that is manufactured exclusively by military industries, a state enterprise managed by the army.

The journalist of LA VOZ DEL INTERIOR who was responsible for the report rejected by General Guanabens was cited by Judge Gonzalez, who questioned him regarding his links with the sources mentioned in the report. It seems that the contraband to Paraguay was funnelled through Clorinda until the complaints about the low quality of the products sold at the gasoline stations in the neighboring country obliged the Paraguayan authorities to ban the entry of Argentine fuels and mount tight police controls at the border posts. These controls, at least until Friday night, were being rigorously maintained, according to reliable sources.

The same sources have reported that it is only at this time that the first leads are beginning to appear in this sensational criminal maneuver.

Paraguayan General Involved

PY281755 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 24 Jan 82 p 9

[Text] A retired army officer was placed under arrest yesterday, court sources in Cordoba said, and an arrest warrant was issued for another on account of the alleged involvement of the two in the adulterated fuel scandal which has been raging for the last month.

Federal Judge Manuel Gonzalez Pizarro had previously given orders to Third Army Corps authorities to seek out and arrest Lieutenant Colonel Luis Sgoifo who was reportedly found in Mar del Plata yesterday and taken to Cordoba for questioning by the judge.

Sgoifo had been chief security adivser for the State Oil Company, YPF.

The search is reportedly on meanwhile for another retired army officer, Francisco Garcia Moya. He is the president of two private oil distilleries alleged to be involved in the scandal which resulted from the discovery that a substance spiked with a chemical manufactured by Fabricaciones Militares had been passed off as high grade petrol and marketed at a very low price, yielding enormous profit.

An article in the Buenos Aires daily LA PRENSA yesterday alleged that a ring of high-ranking army officers had participated in the sale of the bogus petrol and that a link existed between them and a certain General Rodriguez of the Paraguayan Army, whose task it was to facilitate the smuggling of the substance before selling it to fuel distributors in Paraguay.

LA PRENSA columnist Jesus Iglesias Rouco claimed that five Argentine military officers were involved in the trafficking across the Paraguayan border. One of the five, Rouco charged, is a private company president who has reportedly fled to Paraguay and is now under the protective wing of General Rodriguez. Rouco said that Rodriguez is thought "to be very much in the know concerning details of the illegal entry of the fuel into his country."

In another development Third Army Corps authorities denied yesterday claims made by a Cordoba daily that they had had a meeting with a member of the newly-appointed YPF board to discuss the subject of the oil swindle.

BRIEFS

OFFSHORE OIL WELL -- Buenos Aires, 15 Jan (NA) -- The Government Oil Deposits enterprise has reported that oil has been discovered in an offshore well 230 km northeast of the city of Rio Grande, capital of the Tierra del Fuego national territory. The well, which has been names CMA X2, has an output of 598,000 cubic meters of natural gas and 96 cubic meters of oil per day. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0138 GMT 16 Jan 82 PY]

BOLIVIAN COMMENTATOR ON TORRELIO'S POLICIES

PY290031 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 21 Jan 82 p 3

[From the commentary page: "Imposition or Participation?" by Mario V. Guzman Galarza]

[Text] When negotiations were being carried out to seek a solution to the last workers' strike, spokesmen of the military government announced that there were no political prisoners and that President Torrelio himself declared he was willing to talk with the political opposition, all this seemed to promise times of peace and tranquillity in the country.

However, the hopes that such promise would become reality, within the framework of a political opening which will allow the participation of all Bolivian citizens in a joint effort to save the nation from a disaster, soon vanished. The government denied the amnesty requested by the Catholic Church, the national media, civilian organizations and workers unions. Moreover, reports on new arrests, with the consequent harassment of citizens known to be active members of certain political parties, were made known in late December and early January.

This means that there is no such opening and that the paths to democracy remain blocked. This is why the government has reiterated its purpose of fulfilling its 3-year program before engaging in the country's democratization. This means that the military government considers it necessary to reorganize the country economically and politically before fully reestablishing constitutional order. However, the military authorities do not seem to realize that imposed reorganizations are not appropriate because they are not effective, especially regarding the exercise of democratic freedom and economic measures which do not take into account the people's interest and are opposed by those most affected by the economic crisis. Therefore, while the armed forces may engage in new measures, which go against the peoples' interests, the social problem, far from improving, could worsen, within the dangerous vicious circle of instability, injustice and uncertainty.

Unfortunately, this outcome does not seem distant if one takes into account that other rumors insinuate that one or more coups are being prepared and that they are allegedly only waiting for the announcement of economic measures recommended by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) with the objective of using discontent.

If this should happen the country would fall into disrepute and distrust precisely at a time when it most needs international understanding, solidarity and cooperation.

As a consequence, I believe that if the regime headed by General Torrelio is really a transitional government, it should meditate and focus national reality in an objective manner, free from prejudice or hateful exclusions. No sector is entitled to claim to be the only patriotic one in order to justify repressive measures or attempt to carry out new coups in the name of national reconstruction.

Patriotism is a national duty which places all Bolivian citizens, civilian and military, at the unselfish service of the fatherland and the people, who deserve a better future. Therefore, it is necessary that the government promote a reorganization with the people's participation -- which will commit everyone in the effort to rescue the country from ruin -- by initiating a movement of true national dignity with the reestablishment of constitutional guarantees and the respect for human rights which, obviously, entails the return of those in exile and the full exercise of democratic freedoms.

Regarding the reorganization itself, it must be taken into account that a de facto government does not have the power or competence to impose a new political constitution on the country. Rather, a constitution should be the result of a consultation with the sovereign people. Likewise, if a stable and respected legal system is sought, neither can a new electoral law nor statutes for political parties and workers unions be imposed, because to follow legal procedures and for these laws to be just, correct and in accordance with regulations, there must necessarily be consultations with the interested parties. In this case, the interested parties are the political parties and workers unions which have been in recess since the military coup on 17 July 1980.

Neither can the denationalization of the economy, handing over to the private sector state-owned enterprises that represent for the nation many years of sacrifices, be imposed on the country to cover up the incompetence of past dictatorships and of those who administrated them during the past 10 years. For this type of measure and others, such as the "economic package" which the IMF intends to impose, fitting the requirements of its financial mechanisms but with no consideration for the already affected economy of the people, the constitutional procedure of consultation should be implemented. And, above all, Bolivia's higher interests and those of the people who are trapped in the economic crisis should be taken into account.

ARMED FORCES DECISIVELY SUPPORT TORRELIO

PY011307 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] The decision of the high military command to give decisive support to the president, Gen Celso Torrelio Villa and thus allow him to carry out his policies has merited both internal and international attention. The atmosphere of rumors that the country experienced over the past weekend has now been completely cleared after a communique was released that rejected press reports out of Lima that indicated that the chief of state would possibly resign. Regarding these events, the international media has stated that the Bolivian president, Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, has emerged strengthened from these events due to the decisive support given him by the high military command and by the commanders of the garrisons that are based in this district. The support has been offered due to the determination to adopt severe measures that will correct the economic imbalance that is punishing the nation and due to a political concern that has stemmed from this situation.

The government's measures that have been implemented to overcome the current economic situation were announced by the government after it was learned that the finance minister had returned to Bolivia. Col Javier Alcoreza Melgarejo visited the United States and Europe where he negotiated some strong financial support that will help out with the situation that can stem from future economic measures.

The international media has said that the president is now fully supported by the nation's armed forces and that he can now implement his solutions that will resolve Bolivia's financial crisis.

Palace Guard Reinforced

PY300212 Paris AFP in Spanish 0147 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Excerpt] La Paz, 29 Jan (AFP) -- Journalists accredited to Government House noticed this evening that the guard at government palace in La Paz had been reinforced at 1900 (2300 GMT). The sources stated that several contingents of soldiers, boxes of ammunitions and an anti-tank cannon reinforced the guard normally stationed at President Gen Celso Torrelio Villa's government headquarters. Official sources stated that at the mentioned time the scheduled changing of the guard at government palace took place and that the journalists had exaggerated a bit.

MINISTER ON AGREEMENT WITH SOVIETS ON PLANT

PY291444 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] The negotiations carried out between Bolivian and Soviet officials regarding the problems at the La Palca [tin volatilization] plant have concluded with advantages and changes favoring Bolivia. These remarks were made by Mines and Metallurgy Minister Carlos Morales Nunez del Prado during a press conference. The minister indicated that during the difficult negotiations an agreement was reached guaranteeing that the Soviets will replace obsolete equipment and machinery; responsibilities and guarantees were extended until 30 October 1982; there will be a trial period; Mashinoeksport will replace faulty equipment and will recognize its responsibilities regarding technology; immediate solutions will be found to pollution; Mashinoeksport has accepted a delay in payments until June 1982; the La Palca plant will start operating in mid-February to carry out the necessary adjustments. A report on the negotiations was made by the mines minister.

[Begin Morales recording] A basic change in the original contract was made. [words indistinct] Despite the fact that the original contract [words indistinct] was merely a contract for supplying machinery without any responsibilities on the part of the supplier. Regarding guarantees and (?objectives) [words indistinct] it was a simple contract for supplies. For example, in the supply contract with Mashinoeksport we can say that we have basically reached a contract for supplies, not only of equipment but also of technology, including responsibilities for the operation of the plant as well as an established schedule for operation. The contract includes a definite system for operation and also the (?means) for establishing appropriate control over the plant's economic aspect. [end recording]

The minister pointed out that the negotiations had to be carried out to resolve the problem and in doing so to satisfy not only the expectations of business, but also of public opinion. With the signing of the document between Bolivian and Soviet officials, it has been established that the plant will go back into operation in mid-February [words indistinct] to solve pollution and other problems. A 25-day testing period starting on 1 April has been established. Sixty Soviet experts are in La Palca to solve any future problems.

Soviets To Restore Plant

PY301415 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] The mines and metallurgy minister will go to Potosi City today and then to the La Palca tin volatilization plant in order to explain the agreements which have been reached with the Soviet delegation regarding the starting up of that industrial plant. Minister Carlos Morales Nunez del Prado will travel accompanied by the campesino affairs minister and by Eng Armando de Urioste, the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL] manager. During their stay in Potosi and at La Palca they will explain the agreements concluded with the Soviets regarding the resumption of work at the volatilization plant and the precautions that will be taken against the pollution which has been reported and which led to the shut down of the plant.

During a press conference, Minister Morales Nunez del Prado had announced that the plant would start functioning again beginning on 15 February with loads containing a small amount of sulphur in order to reduce the fumes and correct the defects which had caused protests. To begin with, the load to be processed will use only 20 percent of the capacity of the furnace and its production will then be gradually increased. The Russians have promised that the adjustment of the volatilization plant to full capacity will be finished in 10 months. In this connection, Morales Nunez del Prado has reported that concentrates worth at least $20 million are now waiting for processing at the plant, which has been standing idle since the middle of December. The Soviets have promised to make the greatest efforts to solve the problems as soon as possible. To do this, 60 Soviet experts are now working hard at La Palca to satisfy the Bolivian complaints.

PLANALTO OPPOSES FURTHER ELECTORAL CHANGES

PY262025 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Jan 82 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page by C.C.: "The Government Is Against the 'District Vote' Proposal"]

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- In line with the guideline set up by Gen Joao Figueiredo and his political staff, the government intends to strengthen political parties. Thus, despite the widespread confusion as to whether new electoral proposals or future "small packages" will be adopted to further guarantee the survial of the Social Democratic Party [PDS] in November, there is encouraging news: The so-called "district vote proposal" [to elect federal and state deputies by majority vote] is neither supported nor approved by those having true decisionmaking power at Planalto Palace. It is unlikely for the president to adopt it as a solution since his closest advisers and he himself have a clear position on this subject: Seats should belong to parties in line with the doctrine which has long prevailed in our legal-institutional system. If the "district vote" puts an end to the party label vote, this would naturally weaken those parties which are seeking to gain strength.

Among those sharing this view is presidential household chief Leitao de Abreu, PDS leaders who had met with him noted that he is little inclined toward making further electoral changes in addition to those already made. The government wanted to set up straight party ticket voting and to ban party coalitions in order to strengthen party labels, solve problems concerning cases of ineligibility and clarify situations concerning incorporations of one party into another. These objectives have been achieved through the approval of the electoral "package" by the constitutional time-limit mechanism and through the positive vote on the amendment to the Murilo Badaro Proposal. Since politics follow a dynamic course, some other initiatives might still be proposed but, if it were up to the president's closest aides, these would be very minor. Even the possibility of loosening the recently approved party ticket voting by dividing it into proportional elections and majority elections is a problem which will be examined in the future. This is because the rules have basically been laid out and what matters now is to go out and gain the support of the electorate.

GOVERNMENT DETERMINED TO PREVENT PARTIES' MERGER

PY012225 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] The government yesterday gave instructions to Attorney General Inocencio Martires Coelho to file with the Superior Electoral Court a request to prevent the merger of the PP [Popular Party] and the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] . The request will be filed next Monday when the court recess will have ended. A high-ranking government source made this comment: "This means that the government has taken a clear and objective position: trying to prevent through a court action the realization of the merger of the PP and the PMDB." The decision was made after a series of meetings of Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi Ackel with President Figueiredo and civilian cabinet minister Leitao de Abreu. Afterwards, Minister Abi Ackel met with Attorney General Coelho and told him to argue the case along the line which former Rio Grande do Sul Deputy Clovis Stenzel, who is affiliated with the PP, followed when he opposed that merger on the grounds that not all legal requirements had been met.

According to the government source, the Superior Electoral Court will give the request a summary treatment in order to come up with a ruling as to the legality of the merger before 14 February, when the PP and the PMDB will hold their joint convention.

CONGRESS TO DISCUSS RAISING NUMBER OF DEPUTIES

PY262100 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] The constitutional amendment to raise from 420 to 500 the number of deputies has already been submitted to Congress which will discuss it in March with priority precedence since it has the support of 287 deputies and 57 senators.

This information was given by PDS [Social Democratic Party] leader Deputy Cantidio Sampaio, who explained to reporters the main provisions included in this amendment. In addition to raising to 500 the number of seats in the Chamber of Deputies, the amendment increases from six to eight the minimum number of deputies for those states having a small population and from 55 to 56 for states with larger congressional blocs. PDS Leader Antonio Amaral, who sponsored the amendment, has noted that the amendment was quitely submitted to congress at the end of last year without and publicity. The amendment was drafted by PDS Deputy Leader Hugo Mardini and Antonio Amaral was in charge of collecting the necessary signatures to formalize it.

Cantidio Sampaio believes that neither the executive branch nor the military will object to the proposal to raise the number of congressional representatives. He noted: "There are states that have experienced a considerable decrease in number of seats. This is a situation that must be resolved."

The PDS leader, however, declined to discuss the adviaability of raising from 70 to 80 the number of deputies of the Sao Paulo bloc, which is the largest in the Chamber of Deputies.

SOVIET FUEL MINISTER VISITS SANTA CATARINA

PY011847 Paris AFP in Spanish 0208 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Brasilia, 28 Jan (AFP) -- It was made known here today that Brazil might turn to the USSR for the construction of one or several coal gasifications plants in the Santa Catarina coal field in the south of the country.

Genrikh Filippov, Belorussian fuel industry ministry, is at present in Florianopolis, capital of Santa Catarina State, to propose a technical cooperation agreement to the authorities of that state for the construction of goal gasification plants, for the exploitation of peat and the burning of shale.

This technical cooperation agreement had already been discussed by Brazilian Planning Minister Delfim Neto during his visit to Moscow last July and will help reduce the Soviet deficit in its trade with Brazil. In 1980 Brazil exported products to the USSR worth $370.2 million while its imports from the USSR amounted to $31 million.

During the first 9-month period of 1981, the Soviet deficit was aggravated (?even) more since imports from Brazil amounted to $57 million and exports to Brazil only reached $12.5 million.

CONGRESSMEN LEAVE FOR SAUDI ABABIA VISIT

PY280114 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] A delegation of congressmen headed by Nelson Marchezan, president of the Chamber of Deputies, will travel to Saudi Arabia where, in response to an invitation of the Saudi Arabian Government, it will visit Riyadh and Jiddah, oil fields, refineries and urban development projects and hold meetings with local authorities. The delegation, comprised of 19 deputies, includes Social Democratic Party [PDS] Secretary General Prisco Viana, Majority Party Leader Cantidio Sampaio and the leader of the Workers Party Airton Soares. It will arrive in Saudi Arabia on 29 January and will stay in that country until 6 February. Saudi Arabian ambassador to Brazil, (Abdul Salem) and four journalists will accompany the delegation.

FORMER PRESIDENT JANIO QUADROS VISITS LIBYA

PY290110 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 Jan 82 p 2

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo -- Yesterday former President Janio Quadros returned to London after a 4-day visit to Tripoli where he was received by Libyan Chief of State Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Yesterday, in Sao Paulo, Janio Quadros' private secretary Mario de Freitas confirmed the meeting.

De Freitas stated that Quadros had been in Libya as a tourist 2 years ago and that, during a telephone call on Friday, he had said that he accepted an invitation extended by Qadhdhafi to see for himself what that country has to offer that would be of interest to Brazil. De Freitas said that Quadros was in Tripoli from Sunday until Wednesday, returning to London yesterday where his wife, Eloa, had remained.

Deputy Raphael Baldacci (Brazilian Labor Party, [PTB], Sao Paulo State), Jair Monteiro Carvalho, Jorge Ferreira and Marco Antonio Mastrobuonno -- advisors of the former president -- who were at his office on Rua dos Semaneiros in Pinheiros neighborhood, were unaware of his trip. Jair Carvalho did not think Quadros would leave London and seemed worried when he learned about the meeting with Colonel Qadhdhafi. He stated that the meeting with President Qadhdhafi, who is considered a dictator and is charged with being involved with terrorism, can "harm Janio Quadros politically speaking."

At the headquarters of the Janio Quadros Popular Movement (MPJQ) -- another political office of the former president -- former Deputy Gastone Righi, one of Quadros' spokesmen, was also unaware of the visit to Tripoli. He said he thought the former president was in Paris yesterday and that there "had been a mistake" because Janio Quadros had only been invited by Colonel Qadhdhafi, but that he had not answered the invitation yet.

RESENDE: SHIPOWNERS MUST NEGOTIATE WITH CUBA

PY281942 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Jan 82 p 20

[Text] Brasilia -- Transportation Minister Eliseu Resende said yesterday that he believes it is an "excellent" idea for Brazilian shipowners to negotiate with the Cuban Government the sale of freighters. Eliseu said: Brazil must take advantage of any opportunity to export first-rate products." According to the minister, exporting ships, one of the subjects discussed by businessman Ruy Barreto during his trip to Cuba, will depend on the financing conditions. Eliseu Resende noted that contracts between the shipyards and Cuba must be endorsed by CACEX [Foreign Trade Department] since the resources for the production of ships depend on the financing approved by the Financing and Export Fund (FINEX) of the Finance Ministry. Although he noted that he is no "diplomat," the transportation minister said that ideological differences should not hinder any business transactions with Cuba.

He said: If Brazil is to export, we must find someone who wants to buy. I believe that any effort made to increase exports is useful. Brazil has to expand its markets and sell to all those countries that offer convenient terms.

Presidential spokesman Carlos Atila, said yesterday that the government's position regarding the objectives of Ruy Barreto's trip to Cuba remains unchanged. Carlos Atila declined to comment on a statement made by Ruy Barreto who said that the Cuban market may represent -- once diplomatic and commercial relations were restored -- about $200 million per year. According to Carlos Atila, the government's position will remain the same: Without diplomatic relations it is forbidden to make direct exports to Cuba.

VIDELA AFFIRMS RIGHT TO RESORT TO HAGUE COURT

PY01:1805 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Pope John Paul II has submitted some reflections to the Chilean and Argentine Governments that will help channel the progress of the mediation process on the southern border dispute. A communique was released after a meeting held this morning between Cardinal Antonio Samore and the representatives of the Chilean and Argentine Governments. The meeting was called by Cardinal Samore, who, at the request of the pope, referred to aspects related to the mediation and that concern his holiness. During the meeting, which was held at the seat of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences, the Montevideo Act, signed on 8 January 1978, was also discussed. Events that occurred after this date, and especially some events that occurred after the mediator submitted his proposal on 12 December 1980, were also talked about.

Here in Santiago the under secretary of the Foreign Ministry, Col Ernesto Videla, has referred to the communique. He stated that its contents confirm Chile's thesis that it is necessary to comply with what is stipulated in Act 2 of Montevideo. As we have said in the note we recently submitted to Argentina, he added, it is necessary that the Montevideo accords be complied with faithfully. This compliance, Videla stressed, was underscored by Cardinal Samore at this morning's meeting. It must be stressed that this is the first meeting to be held since September 1980.

Asked if Chile had placed a deadline on the mediation when it reserved the right to resort to the International Court at The Hague, Videla categorically denied this assertion and indicated that it means only that Chile reserves its right to resort to the court.

RIGHTS LEADER MOLINA, FOUR OTHERS RELEASED

PY01:1832 Paris AFP in Spanish 0239 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 29 Jan (AFP) -- German Molina, secretary general of the Chilean Human Rights Commission (CCHD), was released by the courts today following a 40-day arrest on charges of breaking the political recess in force in the country since 1973. The decision made by Judge Jose Canovas also applied to Pablo Fuenzalida, chief of the CCHD regional department; Luis Diaz Corvalan, a lawyer; Sergio Aguilo, an economist; and Ramon Pina, all of whom were arrested by the National Intelligence Center (CNI) on charges of being militants of the outlawed Chilean Christian left.

Activities of political parties and movements have been banned in Chile since the military coup which ousted late socialist President Salvador Allende in 1973.

STUDENTS, PEASANTS ARRESTED ON SUBVERSION CHARGES

PY01:1304 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Sixty-three persons participating in a political gathering in the Ninth Region have been arrested. The case involves 15 university students and 48 peasants, who were arrested in (Pillan Enelbun), 16 km northeast of Temuco. The group was participating in a second political meeting. According to police, they were planning to knock out a high-tension pylon in the area and take over a local radio station to disseminate subversive slogans in April.

The arrested students are from the University of Chile and were presumably visiting the area with the objective of carrying out summer activities. In exchange for the help of the peasants on the (Antonio Millalen) Indian Reserve, the subversives gave them medicine, clothes and other articles. Eight of the arrested persons were released because they are minors.

Following are the names of the arrested students: (Juan Farias Quesada), 21; (David Herrera Gustavino), 18; (Claudio Heinz), 24; (Bernardito Flores Torres), 22; (Rosa Gonzalez Gonzalez), 24; (Maria Loreto Nunez), 23; (Viviana de la Paz Nunez), 20; (Gabriel Gasset Levigne), 18; (Ines Soriana Navarette), 32; (Carlos Alvarez Viera), 20; (Veronica Correa Guzman), 20; (Jose Massaeda Moncalves), 21; (Maria Elena Oliva), 21; and (Gloria Del Carmen Jara), 21. All the arrested persons have been placed at the disposal of the Temuco military court.

THREE MIR MEMBERS DETAINED IN CONCEPCION

PY301200 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Three activists have been detained in Concepcion. They were taken by surprise while distributing pamphlets. They are (Oscar Basilio Cisternos), (Matilde Martinez Varela) and (Maria Martinez Medina). The three individuals, members of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left, were caught at the corner of (Serrano) and (Joaquin Prieto) Streets. It was reported that they were immediately put at the disposal of the military prosecutor's office in Concepcion.

GOVERNMENT BANISHES 2 AFTER FREI FUNERAL INCIDENT

PY291834 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] The government has banished two political activists who were involved in disorders after Eduardo Frei's funeral. They were identified as (Rodrigo Figueroa Lago), 26, a mathematics undergraduate student at Santiago University, who will have to spend 3 months at El Salado in Chanaral Province, and worker (Sergio Andres Moscoso Constanzo), 21, who was banished to Alto del Carmen in Vallenar Province. The two were arrested by Carabineros together with 31 other demonstrators in the vicinity of 21 de Mayo Square shortly after former President Frei's funeral.

No information has been released concerning the situation of the other detainees, who will have to remain in police barracks until the Interior Ministry decides to submit a summons.

EXPELLED PDC LEADER ZALDIVAR ISSUES STATEMENT

PY261138 Paris AFP in Spanish 2028 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Lima, 25 Jan (AFP) -- Chile's exiled Christian Democratic Party Chairman Andres Zaldivar said here today that his expulsion on Sunday following an order from the Chilean president preventing him from attending former President Frei's funeral was unjust, inhuman and was to the discredit of Gen Augusto Pinochet's regime. In a written statement, Zaldivar said such erroneous measures as his expulsion make no contribution to the pacification and reconciliation of Chileans but, on the contrary, will lead our fatherland to a polarization process which would be the fault of the present government, and this would have regrettable consequences that no Chilean wishes to face.

LEMOS NOT CONVINCED BY CUBAN COMMUNIQUE

PA300402 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds stressed today that he is convinced that Cuba is involved in the arms and drug traffic, despite the Cuban Government's strong denial. Lemos Simmonds, who has often asserted Cuba's participation in these illegal activities, was openly skeptical of Cuba's innocence, adding that the Colombian authorities know that Cuba is involved. The Cuban Foreign Ministry issued a communique yesterday in which it strongly denied that the government is involved in arms and drugs trafficking with the 19 April Movement, M-19.

Cuba rejected statements made by the U.S. that accused it of participating in these activities and it warned that if these accusations continue, Cuba will have to end its cooperation in the struggle against drug trafficking. Lemos Simmonds said that he was not convinced by the Cuban Foreign Ministry communique.

ITALIAN MEMBER OF RED BRIGADES SOUGHT

PA020245 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Cali -- The Immigration Division of the Administrative Department of Security, DAS, and the Italian Consulate in Cali prepared a report this morning on the European citizen (Leandro Barocci), accused of being a member of the Red Brigades. (Barocci), who was presumably involved in the death of Italy's Prime Minister Aldo Moro, is being intensively sought after in the capital of El Valle. The DAS-Italian Consulate report was to be delivered to the Colombian Foreign Ministry.

(Jose Munoz), director of the DAS Immigration Division, told this station that they started looking for (Leandro Barocci) in their registries ever since several domestic newspapers reported the presence of the Italian citizen in Cali.

(Munoz) said that the Colombian Government needs this report for the extradition of (Barocci). He said that the search for (Barocci) began in Cali on 29 January at the request of the Italian Embassy in Bogota, which requested the extradition of the Italian citizen accused of being a member of the Red Brigades insurgent movement and of participating in the kidnapping and death of Aldo Moro, the Christian Democrat deputy and former prime minister.

According to the request presented to the Colombian Government, (Barocci) has been living in Cali for several months. It was disclosed that since Colombia and Italy don't have any signed agreement or treaty on extradition, Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala can approve or reject the extradition of the presumed terrorist according to his own criteria and without being subject to any pressures.

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH POLAND

PA020300 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala gave executive approval to the 7 January 1982 law approving an agreement for [words indistinct] signed by Colombia and the Polish People's Republic on 10 March 1981. The law states that the signed agreement expresses the two governments' desires to improve the friendship between the two nations by means of the development of cultural and scientific relations, as expressed by the UN declaration on preparations by societies to live in peace.

Basically the agreement calls for the parties to support and develop cooperation in the fields of culture, science, arts, higher and general education, cinema, sports, education and mass communications. The 5-year agreement considers cooperation between cultural institutions; artists' associations; scientific and educational organizations; secondary schools; press, radio and television media and physical culture and sports organizations.

M-19's JAIME BATEMAN TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT

PA281828 Paris AFP in Spanish 1916 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Bogota, 26 Jan (AFP) -- The 19 April Movement (M-19) today reaffirmed in Bogota its intention of presenting the candidacy of its leader, "commander" Jaime Bateman Cayon, in Colombia's upcoming presidential elections. In a communique issued to the media, the M-19 also implied that it might try to alter the elections' development should the government deny it the chance to participate in them.

"There will be elections for everybody or for nobody," the clandestine movement stated.

The Colombian minister of government recently invited the Colombian guerrillas to lay down their weapons, join the legal opposition and "to measure their prestige and force at the ballot box." In response the M-19 established several conditions for it to "legally participate" in the elections. These elections will allow the designation on 30 May 1982 of the successor to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala (Liberal).

The guerrilla organization conditioned its participation upon the lifting of the state of siege which has been in force almost without interruption in Colombia over the past 30 years; the abolition of the security statutes, an exceptional measure decreed by the government in September 1978; the proclamation of a "democratic amnesty" for the guerrillas; and the opening of a "national dialogue" to restore peace in the country. The M-19 indicated that the time has come to "curb the race toward civil war" to which it is being "pushed by the oligarchy." The guerrilla group also said that it is time to give the people the chance to "freely express themselves" in the elections. Furthermore, the guerrilla organization said that it remains willing to engage in dialogue. The M-19 reaffirmed its "peace proposal" made to the president of the republic for the first time in July 1981.

The media also received a poster of the organization's candidate, Jaime Bateman Cayon, a 40-year-old lawyer who went underground in 1970 in order to lead this extreme-left movement. The Colombian Government has already indicated that the underground candidacy of the M-19 leader would be totally illegal. According to the Colombian Constitution, every presidential candidate must officially register in front of witnesses at the office of the mayor of Bogota.

To date, five Colombian politicians have announced their candidacies: Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, former president between 1974 and 1978, the official candidate of the Liberal Party; Luis Carlos Galan Sarmiento, the representative of the New Liberalism Movement (a dissident faction from the Liberal Party); Belisario Betancur Cuartas of the Conservative Party; Gerardo Molina (leftwing); Consuelo de Montejo of the United Popular Front; which groups several opposition organizations.

VENEZUELAN ARMY COMMANDER ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PA300357 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes and Gen (Vicente Luis Galion), commanders of the Colombian and Venezuelan armies, will meet here in the next few hours to discuss new formulas for dealing with the two countries' border problems. These problems involve people crossing the border without papers, territorial violations, border clashes between the two countries' public forces and many other issues of common interest. General (Galion) is making an official visit to Colombia at the invitation of General Landazabal.

CPF, GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCE MUTUAL COOPERATION

PA302123 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] The Concentration of Popular Forces, CPF, and the government have announced their mutual cooperation within the constitutional regime, for which they have drafted a strategy of action that fully complies with President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea's plans. Government and Justice Minister Dr Galo Garcia Feraud offered the following statements in this regard:

[Begin recording] There is no sense, of course, in agreeing to share the state's political and administrative responsibilities without everyone's cooperation. We must, however, offer an explanation in this respect.

It is not that the executive branch is impinging on parliamentary actions, because each sector has its particular responsibilities. As a political force, however, it is logical for the three political branches and all others that concur with them to support the national government in the conduct of its state responsibilities. [end recording]

Meanwhile, CFP Director Rafael de la Cadena told our reporters about the terms defining the party's participation in government action.

[Begin recording] We have not asked for any specific area; in fact, we did not come to ask for anything, but to participate in the government in accordance with the initial formula established during the CFP campaign which brought the Roldos-Hurtado ticket to power. Having overcome strange and unexpected circumstances, we are now back. [end recording]

Finally, Public Health Minister Dr Francisco Huerta Montalvo, director of the Democratic Party, comments on the latest political events.

[Begin recording] It is entirely proper that a democracy continues to settle as it establishes itself. We suffered a long period of democratic crisis during the dictatorship, which caused many citizens to forget the needs of a democratic system and the means of defending it. One of the things I must stress is that we are often more critical of democracy than we were of the dictatorship. The nation need not take advantage of the freedom of expression permitted by democracy only to criticize it; it can also contribute to its consolidation, avoiding the shameful situation of having regimes that do not respond to the people's will. [end recording]

Comment on Merger

PA310150 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Deputy (Wilfrido Lucer) has said that the People's Democracy has not voiced any objections to the alliance between Oswaldo Hurtado's government and the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] at the executive and legislative levels.

[Begin recording] [Lucer] My party, the People's Democracy, has not raised any objections to the president's decision. We have a concept within our party which we have backed with our actions and lives. In other words, we do not place personal, cliquish and party interests above the country's interests. It is true that the CFP was an opposition party just a short while ago. However, in spite of this and the problems that we have with the CFP, I believe that the interests of the nation, democracy and the constitution which we all want prevail.

[Question] What programs will you support in the executive branch now that the CFP is part of the Cabinet? Will you boost the 21 program points, the programs that the People's Democracy drafted or will you receive some CFP program suggestion?

[Answer] I feel that the present line that the government is following must continue. I do not think that just because a new political force is entering into the government one must design a new program or change the ideological foundation of the present government which inspires most of its actions. I believe that those who cooperate with the government must know that it has a definite political policy and program. They must also know that if they start cooperating with the government, they are joining the efforts of this program and policy. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER URGES PEOPLE TO UNITE

PA300419 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez has said that Ecuador has not given up its legal rights in the territorial problem with Peru. Valencia Rodriguez stressed the need to find a just solution, in which the honor and dignity of the nations involved are respected and in which the border demarcation issue is resolved. He said this at a meeting for the defense of the nation's sovereignty, organized by the patriotic front, in which territorial issues were discussed.

Here is Minister Valencia's statement:

[Begin recording] The problem of the demarcation of the border must be solved. Little has been said in this regard. There are several demarcation problems that are affecting Ecuador and that have not been solved, because Ecuador has not openly rejected the Rio de Janeiro Protocol. [Sentence indistinct]. It is important to stress that not only the government but all public and private sectors must act to strengthen the nation's sovereignty by reaffirming our sovereignty over every last corner of our border. We must exploit all available means to reaffirm our sovereignty in our own territory and this is a task that must be carried out not only by the government but by every Ecuadorean, for it is essential that we work as a team. This is a patriotic duty and we must make every effort and use all of our resources and energy in this task. This is a policy that we must implement and it is this that the government is trying to promote. [end recording]

MP DISAPPROVES OF HURTADO'S TERRITORIAL POLICY

PA012240 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1320 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] The Popular Democratic Movement, MP, has reiterated its support of nullifying the Rio de Janeiro Protocol because the treaty was imposed by force and is impracticable. In a statement to the press, MPD Deputy Director Jorge Moreno said that President Oswaldo Hurtado's 10 January speech never mentioned the protocol's nullification; on the contrary, he had tacitly expressed its acceptance and had made a call for the immediate demarcation of the border.

Moreno said that the recent events [words indistinct] or the armed forces if reflecting the deep popular discontent over the territorial policy of the president and his party. Moreno was in favor of calling a special session of congress to analyze and evaluate the government's territorial policy and the disputes between the president and the vice president of the republic.

PRESIDENT SUPPORTS RIO DE JANEIRO PROTOCOL

PY011726 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] In response to a question made on occasion of the anniversary of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, President Fernando Belaunde Terry stated that the document was bilaterally signed between Peru and Ecuador with the guarantee of four brother countries: Brazil, the United States, Argentina and Chile.

[Begin Belaunde recording] The Peruvian Government and myself view this issue with calmness and dignity. A year ago I was in Paquisha, due to circumstances you are all aware of. I have not wanted to place emphasis on this issue. Those were decisive times because we recovered everything which had to be recovered there the next day. But we view this issue with calmness and dignity because Peru believes and defends the theory that borders must be established by treaties. Peru abides by the treaties. Therefore, the question which may arise regarding the Rio de Janeiro Protocol are nothing but that: Just questions. A treaty which has been agreed on bilaterally cannot be annulled because of questions, criticisms or objections. This is even more the case here, since the treaty was signed by four guarantors, by famous personalities of the continent and the hemisphere.

One cannot just ignore this, one cannot just replace or try to replace international judicial laws by barbarity. The [word indistinct] questions regarding the Rio de Janeiro Protocol surpasses a mere issue between two countries and becomes a threat to the judicial norms of the entire continent, since it would lead to the absurd theory of one party being able to invalidate treaties. [end recording]

COMMUNIST PARTY'S 10TH CONGRESS OPENS 27 JAN

PY282000 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] The Peruvian Communist Party (PCP) yesterday at 1800 opened its 10th Extraordinary National Congress, raising expectations among national political circles. The opening session, attended by representatives from the united left and by its President Alfonso Barrantes Lingan, was held at the session room of the civic center. The working sessions of the congress will be held at the headquarters of the Civil Construction Federation in (La Victoria). These sessions will last until 31 January. The main report of the congress will be submitted by PCP Secretary General Jorge del Prado. The congress will be attended by more than 230 delegates from all over the country. The 10th PCP Congress will establish the party's position concerning the present national and international situation and it will analyze the problems posed by the party's organic development, for which a work plan will be prepared.

GOVERNMENT ENFORCES MEASURES TO COMBAT VIOLENCE

PY282047 Paris AFP in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Lima, 22 Jan (AFP) -- The Peruvian Congress and the Government have decided to enforce drastic measures to stop the wave of violence the country is confronting, but no details about the nature of these measures have been disclosed. This decision was taken during a private meeting held yesterday afternoon attended by the Senate National Defense and Domestic Order Commission and by Justice Minister Enrique Elias and Interior Minister Jose Gagliardi. Ina short communique they reported that after being informed about the situation, they have decided to enforce strict emergency measures to put an end to the wave of robberies, burglaries and violence in general that have been taking place in Lima and other cities throughout the country in the last few months.

The communique notes that because of their nature these measures cannot be disclosed and they will be put in force immediately. It adds, moreover, that the police will be in charge enforcing these measures. Interior Minister Jose Gagliardi explained that the objective of these measures is to achieve order in the country, he added that in the last few days there have been no incidents of great concern.

NEW GROUP CLAIMS CREDIT FOR PLANE HIJACKINGS

PA020150 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1703 GMT 1 Feb 82

[By Orlando Lizama]

[Excerpts] Caracas, 1 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- A recently emerged leftwing Venezuelan guerrilla group has taken responsibility for the simultaneous hijacking of three airplanes last month and has announced new commando operations in the country. The existence of the new group was disclosed today by the newspaper EL NACIONAL, which published a lengthy interview with one of its leaders, identified as "Commander 18." The interview was reportedly held at a location in Caracas to which a blindfolded newsman was taken last week.

"Venezuela is moving toward a general crisis that will produce a huge struggle with many actions. This is irreversible," "Commander 18" said. A photograph of the female guerrilla with her face covered by a black hood was published in the newspaper today. "We are responsible for the triple hijacking of the airplanes," she said at the beginning of the interview. The guerrilla leader said the operation was called "Manuel Rojas Luzardo" and was carried out as a "gesture of solidarity with the struggle being waged against imperialism by the Central American peoples." She added that the operation attempted to "score the interventionist policy of Venezuela's Social Christian government in that region." Luzardo was a Venezuelan guerrilla who tried to create an independence movement in Puerto Rico and Cuba in 1868.

In the interview, the guerrilla leader said that in any case, "the operation achieved the main and most important objective" of scoring "all the lies about the Venezuelan Government's interventionist policy in Central America." Regarding the name of the extremist group, the leader indicated that it does not yet have one and she refused to disclose the number of members. She said that it is formed by "new people" and that the commandos who carried out the triple hijacking included people of various nationalities. "Commander 18" closed the interview insisting that there will be new actions "if the COPEI government continues its policies in Central America."

President Luis Herrera Campins' government has agreed with the United States in supporting the Salvadoran regime and its planned Constituent Assembly elections as a solution to the bloody conflict in that Central American country. Venezuela is also participating along with the United States, Mexico and Canada, in the drafting of an economic aid plan for the Caribbean.

According to the guerrilla commander, that plan is "barefaced blackmail aimed at offering economic aid to Central America and the Caribbean in exchange for the governments' commitments, among other things, not to obtain armaments from outside the area." Up to now Venezuela had been relatively free of leftwing guerrilla insurgency. The guerrillas had been active in the 1960's. The only active group is Red Flag, which last month attacked police posts in an eastern state of Venezuela. It has also taken credit for bank holdups in the area. Twelve days ago, members of Red Flag clashed with an army patrol in Bolivar State and at least three of its members died. The most spectacular action of Red Flag was carried out in 1976 when it kidnapped U.S. businessman William Niehaus. Niehaus was released 3 years later when the government issued an amnesty for a large number of imprisoned activists and guerrilla leaders.

ILLUECA REPORTS ON PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO HONDURAS

PA011215 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 30 Jan 82 pp A-1, A-16

[Text] Foreign Minister Jorge E. Illueca said that Panamanian President Aristides Royo reiterated in Tegucigalpa that the principles which form the foundation of Panama's policy are self-determination of peoples, sovereign equality of states and territorial integrity, since Panama wants the problems of the Central American region to be harmoniously resolved through dialogue and consultation.

Illueca made the statement at the end of the cabinet meeting shortly after the arrival in Panama City of President Royo and the official delegation that attended Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova's inauguration in Tegucigalpa. Illueca said that President Royo held a luncheon on Wednesday which was attended by Presidents Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala of Colombia, Rodrigo Carazo of Costa Rica, Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela, Roberto Suazo of Honduras, Belizean Premier George Price and Coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta Daniel Ortega. Illueca said that during this meeting, President Royo referred to the stability of governments, the opposition to the shipment of weapons and combatants, freedom of information and each people's right to have the government they desire.

The Panamanian foreign minister also said that Royo tried to promote the principle of nonintervention in the region and that the dialogue on those concepts was held.

Commenting on the president's visit to Honduras, the foreign minister said that it supported and strengthened the democratic process of that neighboring country which has the sympathy of all the countries of Latin America and other regions.

Regarding the recently established Central American Democratic Community, Illueca said that Panama was not consulted when the community was founded and that from the government's viewpoint it is desirable that solutions that exclude no one be found because the solutions in Central America must be achieved by taking all the countries of the area into account. Neither Nicaragua nor Guatemala can be excluded from the area because the Central American isthmus is made up of countries with great affinity, which have common problems and which in the past formed the Central American Federation.

He added that therefore Panama supports conciliation and understanding in the search for peace and is against the exclusion of any country because none should be excluded since they are all brother countries that have many reasons to understand each other. Panama will act with extreme care and prudence so it will not lose its capacity to serve as a bridge or means of conciliation and understanding among all the brother countries.

ROYO SAYS CANAL COMMISSION U.S. AGENCY

PA310130 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Jan 82 p 1A

[Excerpt] Defining U.S. citizens as "gringos," Panamanian President Aristides Royo told the Spanish magazine INTERVIU that they have turned the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission (PCC) into a U.S. Defense Department agency.

Referring to the Panamanian-U.S. ratio within the PCC Board of Directors, the Panamanian president told the Spanish magazine that the situation is such that "the U.S. vote carries all the weight, while the Panamanian vote carries little."

The Panamanian president made these statements to INTERVIU's journalist Alfonso Sobrado Palomares, a Spanish political analyst who came to Panama during Spanish socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez' last visit to our country.

In an introductory paragraph to Royo's statement, Sobrado Palomares stated that 1 year after Royo became president, "there was some deterioration in the relations between Aristides Royo and 'Torrijoism,' which continued to permeate the social structure."

In response to Sobrado Palomares' question regarding the Salvadoran situation, Royo said, "I believe elections will have little value unless there is peace beforehand."

"We advise both guerrilla and government leaders to sit down and negotiate. In every negotiation, something is won and something is lost. Yet, if peace could be achieved in El Salvador, both parties will have won a lot" Royo stated.

VENEZUELAN LEADER VIEWS NICARAGUA, ELECTIONS

PA301930 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] After completing a work mission to Nicaragua, Juan Jose Monzon, international relations secretary of the ruling Venezuelan COPEI, is in Panama. In a statement to RPC, Monzon outlined his party's wishes; a democratic opening and ideological respect for international laws on human rights. He also voiced his views regarding the ongoing process in Nicaragua.

[Begin recording] We really were able to observe symptoms of certain Marxist tendencies. However, I believe all the countries of Latin America are involved in the Nicaraguan process because, after Somoza's ferocious dictatorship, it is not possible to allow the people of Nicaragua go toward a dictatorship of another kind. The ideal is respect for plurality and for democracy, which is the only system of government that guarantees man his true meaning in this world.

I think that international Christian democracy, Panama's Christian Democracy, the Christian Democracy of Venezuela and all men of free thought must support the people of Nicaragua so that the government junta will know that they are not alone in the process, that the process has support, as long as there is respect for pluralism and progress toward a really participatory and popular democracy.

[Question] Did you have contact with any member of the government junta?

[Answer] We talked with Ernesto Cardenal, with the director of international relations of the FSLN, with the directors of BARRICADA. The impression they received of our visit was that it was really friendly rapprochement. We made them see the will of the Venezuelan people, that it is necessary to really seek a regime of social justice, which we all want and seek, but without seeking extracontinental ideological patterns which at any time could detract from the true cause of the revolution.

[Question] Does Christian democracy, which has been in contact with its leaders in that country, which has been watching through you, as secretary of international relations, consider that Nicaragua is already prepared for elections?

[Answer] I understand that at this time, it is necessary for the junta and the national leadership of the FSLN to take the initiative to prepare the Nicaraguan rank and file as well as the leadership of the Sandinist junta the public and private sectors to call elections very soon. I do not know if, at this precise moment when the people's awareness has yet to be awakened, elections could be called in the very near future. Nevertheless, I think that this year, the foundation should be laid and moves should be made toward an electoral process in the near future, which could be next year.

[Question] What is the status of the problem which arose a few days ago involving the Embassies of Nicaragua and Venezuela?

[Answer] It was part of our observation over there, in the public and private sectors. I must say that this problem has already been resolved. It was an unfounded incident in which officials of the Venezuelan Embassy were accused of involvement in a possible conspiracy. No one can believe that Venezuela or any of the members of the embassy or not of the embassy would participate directly or indirectly in a conspiracy against the Sandinist junta to pursue any economic objective when Venezuela has made a moral and material commitment to the Nicaraguan people in the form of concrete aid.

[Question] Here in Panama, preparations are being made to hold elections. What is your opinion on these preparations?

[Answer] We have observed thoroughly and view with sympathy all this preparation in Panama to create an opening. We think that in this quest for elections, our comrades of Panamanian Christian Democracy seem encouraged and strong; they are seeking their own foundations and are strongly encouraging the idea of having all the people participate in the decision-making. All Venezuelans, including the Christian Democrats, approve this effort. The entire continent is observing the vents in Panama and its move toward an electoral process is going to be really significant and very important to the free peoples of the world. [end recording]

MINISTER COMMENTS ON COLOMBIAN BORDER MEASURES

PA292155 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Government and Justice Minister Jorge Ritter said during an interview with Arnulfo Mendoza that the executive branch has the authority to adopt any decision regarding the Governor's Office in Colon Province.

[Begin recording in progress] [Question] ...a resolution protecting its ocean vessels used for exported and imported merchandise because Panamanian ships, probably involved in smuggling operations, have been detected in Colombia. How does this resolution affect Panamanián trade?

[Answer] The Panamamian Government is interested in this. I think it is too early to determine what the measure represents. However, the Panamanian Government, through the Foreign Ministry -- the suitable ministry for international communications dealing with our country's concerns about laws that affect normal trade -- has already issued notes. Our ambassador has been instructed to see that the effects of that law will not be harmful to our economy, and especially, to seek the path of understanding with a traditional friend of Panama. I don't think that country produced a law to harm our country, but to defend itself.

[Question] Mr Minister, one final question: Recently, Corregimiento representatives met with the president. They requested the removal of the Governor. What can you tell us about the position of the representatives and of the governor?

[Answer] A formal request for dismissal is not done exactly that way, but the Corregimiento representatives did tell the president about the difficulties and misunderstandings they have had with the governor.

Governors are appointed only by the executive, by the president of the republic through the government and Justice Ministry. We all have seen that there have been periodic changes, that governors have been changed whenever circumstances so demand it. Therefore, in this regard I can tell you that the president will analyze all information given him since it comes from the people's power. He knows how to examine the weaknesses and the virtues of the officials serving in his administration, and he will adopt the best decision at the proper moment.

BELIZE

CUBAN TRADE DELEGATION MEETS WITH BUSINESSMEN

PA311513 Paris AFP in Spanish 1820 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Belize City, 30 Jan (AFP) -- Business sources said today that Belize could purchase a full range of goods, including building materials, from the Cuban Government if the negotiations begun here yesterday by a Cuban delegation lead to agreements. It was learned that a Cuban trade delegation left for home today after 2 days of negotiations with local businessmen. They discussed Cuba's selling Belize various products. The sources said that although the Cuban's visit was unofficial, the trade delegation talked with officials of the state financial development corporation.

EL SALVADOR

CTS TO ASK MEMBERS TO PARTICIPATE IN ELECTIONS

PA271433 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 25 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] The Salvadoran Workers Federation, CTS, believes that "none of the current political parties represent the people." It said that they can all be considered evil from which "we will choose the lesser of the evils in the next elections." The worker-peasant organization held a news conference to make known its position on the electoral process. Jose Luis Grande Preza, secretary general of the new Executive Council, said that the CTS will instruct its rank and file to participate in the elections because absenteeism was precisely what helped the dictatorships in the past 50 years. "We are also aware," he said, "that the current political parties do not represent the working and peasant class but the elections open the possibility of supporting candidacies of brother peasants and workers to become members of a constituent assembly and to struggle there for the real interests of their sectors."

Replying to questions from newsmen, Grande Presa said that as a member of the Democratic Popular Unity, the CTS is open to dialogue and even invited the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, to participate in the elections. "However, they have unfortunately chosen the armed path as a way to reach power," he said. "In our political proposals there are points which agree with those of the FDR but we disagree on the means to achieve them. We believe in elections," Grande Preza said. He also said that a recent CTS congress analyzed the problem of the irrational violence in the country whose only victim is the worker and peasant class "which suffers the dead." Nevertheless, the CTS secretary general said: "This organization finds in the elections the only political and democratic path, not one, however, to resolve the crisis or the violence, but one to begin the search for a more just society. The struggle after the elections will be more decisive and courageous because the people's will must be respected," the union leader said. He said that in the next few days, the workers will be given guidance about the position of each party and which sectors the parties represent.

FDR LEADER ZAMORA OPPOSED TO ELECTIONS NOW

PA281427 Paris AFP in Spanish 2054 GMT 25 Jan 82

[By Gilberto Lopes]

[Text] San Jose, 25 Jan (AFP) -- The elections of a constituent assembly in El Salvador "seeks to legitimatize the regime internationally, so that the United States can increase its support to the Christian Democratic military junta and involve other Latin American countries in the war," Ruben Zamora, a leader of the Salvadoran opposition coalition, said to AFP.

Zamora, actually a leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, was considered an outstanding intellectual of the new generation in the Christian Democratic Party, to which he belonged, but he quit last year, together with other members, to join the opposition led by the FDR. Zamora is currently the coordinator of the FML-FDR political diplomatic commission and as such, he recently met with high-ranking U.S. State Department officials to discuss the situation in his country.

Zamora recently denied rumors that the FMLN was going to suspend its military operations during the elections slated for 28 March. According to Zamora, these operations "are part of a war plan which cannot be suspended for fraudulent elections, from which the majority of the population has been excluded. Only the right is participating. We are not against the election," Zamora added. However, he said that the present conditions in the country do not give the least guarantee for holding elections, because people will be voting without an electoral registry.

To the FDR and the FMLN, these elections appear to be a maneuver more for "international consumption than for the Salvadoran people." Zamora also said that the appointment of the future Salvadoran president by the constituent assembly is already an issue of conflict between the Christian Democrats and the military, who, according to Zamora, would like to see Finance Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio as president.

Zamora called for the reorganization of the army, with the incorporation in it of the guerrilla forces, in an article published last week in the newspaper the New York TIMES. Zamora also reiterated that he is willing to reach an understanding with the military forces and he commented on a recent article by Col Adolfo Majano, leader of the Salvadoran young officers and one of the leaders of the 15 October 1979 military coup, who afterwards was dismissed from the Salvadoran Government junta.

In that article, intended especially for the Salvadoran Armed Forces, according to Zamora, Majano termed the elections called by the government junta for March a "brazen indiscretion" and asked for immediate discussions "among the representative forces of the country," to find a solution to the Salvadoran crisis. "We want to participate in such discussions," Zamora indicated. He feels that there is "unrest among the Salvadoran military after a year of war without positive results."

Finally, Zamora talked about the establishment of the so-called Central American Democratic Community, CDC, which was formed in San Jose, Costa Rica, by the foreign ministers of El Salvador, Costa Rica and Honduras. Zamora said that the CDC is "another U.S. maneuver to divide the Central American countries and to isolate its enemies, uniting at the same time countries under military regimes, as El Salvador, with Costa Rica, which has a traditional and respected democracy."

I would not be surprised," Zamora added, "if President Ronald Reagan brings up the issue in his state of the nation address on Tuesday. We are worried over the fact that three foreign ministers, who will soon leave their posts, formed that coalition under strict secrecy. It can only be justified as part of a U.S. plan to intervene in Central America," Zamora concluded.

REBEL LEADER CALLS FOR CONTINUATION OF WAR

PM011007 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 22 Jan 82 p 3

[Rafael Fraguas report: "Salvadoran Guerrillas Are Ignoring Elections"]

[Text] The Salvadoran guerrillas are ignoring the elections scheduled for March, Democratic Revolutionary Front/Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FDR/FMLN] Leader Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez confirmed in Madrid yesterday. "In El Salvador there was, is and will be war after the elections. We cannot feel confident that there is a will for peace in our country if we are not taken into account, and so it is not foreseeable that our military actions will slacken during the elections."

Ana Guadalupe Martinez, who is 29 years of age, is a student of medicine. A prisoner for a year under General Molina's dictatorship, in 1977 she was released and exchanged for a presidential adviser by the guerrillas. She is now touring Europe to explain the policy of the opposition in El Salvador, which is waging an open war against the civilian and military junta headed by Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte. In Spain she has met with Spanish Socialist Workers Party Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez and with other personalities.

"Only parties of the oligarchic right and the Christian Democratic Party -- the only force not classed as rightwing, which will attempt at all costs to win them -- are running in the elections," the commander said. "The oligarchic candidates are attacking it because it has opportunities and they suspect that it will use the state apparatus to secure victory at the polls," Ana Guadalupe said deliberately.

In the opinion of the Salvadoran leader, who was the youngest in charge of a military zone in the combat areas, "We have never rejected referendums or elections, but these are another matter. We want a pluralist and mixed economy system for our country, which these elections will in no way achieve. The elections are neither the beginning of the solution nor the solution itself for my country under present circumstances," she asserted.

"Jose Napoleon Duarte was seeking to carry out two plans; one of them military, of pacification, prior to the elections, and the other political, culminating in the elections, after which he would secure the legitimacy which he does not and cannot have." The Salvadoran leader believes that the correlation of military forces between the guerrillas and the army has changed substantially throughout 1981. "A year ago, the movement of guerrilla columns from the northeast to the southwest of the country or from these areas to the central area of El Salvador was virtually impossible, and today the guerrillas have achieved complete mobility through all of them."

"The areas under our control exceed 25 percent of the country, and the majority of our people belong to, support or are not hostile toward the guerrillas," she asserted. "However, just as the junta knows that it cannot defeat us in the military or the political field, we also believe that with the massive U.S. assistance which Duarte is receiving, a total victory against the army will not be possible. The war in El Salvador will end only when the United States and Napoleon Duarte's junta decide to sit down and negotiate with the FDR/FMLN and with other political forces, such as the small-scale national enterprise, which are opposed to the dictatorship.

Ana Guadalupe smiled for the first time when asked about the reports which state that the FMLN is receiving Soviet weapons and Cuban and Nicaraguan support. "The State Department says that we have received 700 tons of weapons. We would have won the war quite a while ago if we really had received that equipment. Moreover, what kind of army is the Salvadoran Army and what kind of U.S. advisers are there in El Salvador if they are unable to stop a flow of weapons such as they mention? We have purchased weapons on the international market, but on a modest scale. All these reports are false, aimed at justifying with that alibi the increase in U.S. advisers in my country and the massive military assistance for Napoleon Duarte."

ARMY REPORTS ON RECENT MILITARY CLASHES

Ambush Reported

PA281940 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2138 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Military sources today reported a total of 17 guerrillas killed and several wounded in an ambush that members of the Salvadoran Armed Forces carried out last night against a leftist group that was setting up barricades to halt traffic in the city of Zacatecoluca.

The sources said that some 40 rebels had converged on the road that runs from Zacatecoluca to the town of La Pita. This road is used by vehicles that take sugarcane to the sugar mills in that city. While patrolling the area, the army surprised the insurgents when they were setting up barricades. This immediately started a fight that lasted several minutes, leaving the above mentioned toll of dead and wounded. The sources added that only one soldier was wounded.

Massacre Allegations Denied

PA281025 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0020 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 27 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- The chief of the Salvadoran Armed Forces today denied reports in the U.S. press about an alleged massacre of hundreds of peasants, among them women and children, in a remote village. Gen Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, who is also vice president of El Salvador, said his forces do not kill innocent people. He added that the leftist guerrillas trying to overthrow the government, which has U.S. Government support, commit that kind of action, which they try to blame on the army.

General Gutierrez was questioned about the report in Tegucigalpa where he attended the inauguration of the new Honduran president. According to the reports, some 900 peasants were massacred last month in Mozote and nearby areas, and residents of the region made a list with the names of 700 victims. More than 26,000 persons have died in the political violence that has been going on in the country for the past 2 years.

Action in Capital

PA020100 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 1 Feb 82 pp 2, 38

[Text] According to the official report of the Armed Forces Press Committee, the armed actions on the night of 30 January and early morning of 31 January in San Salvador's western sections left a toll of 20 dead terrorists. None of the dead were identified because they did not carry any documents, the official report stated. The weapons confiscated by the soldiers were shown to the press on the morning of 31 January at the 1st Infantry Brigade headquarters.

The text of the armed forces report states: "The operation in search of and elimination of subversive pockets was carried out in the northwestern section of the capital, specifically in the following neighborhoods; Carmona, Montefresco, La Granjita, Miranda, El Progreso, Teluca No 2, Miramonte Poniente and Dos de Abril.

"On this occasion, the armed forces want to express their gratitude to all the people who cooperate by giving information on those who are responsible for the violence that is bringing bloodshed to our fatherland. Residents of the above neighborhoods have often requested our protection. We have answered their call in fulfillment of the law. We have valuable information which our investigative forces have obtained from various sources.

"The operation was carried out in a synchronized manner and we did not suffer any casualties. However, we regret that five members of a patrol were slightly wounded. The success of this operation is the result of the training and professionalism of our soldiers and officers and citizens' cooperation.

"The results are as follows: Shotguns, rifles, submachineguns, contact bombs and so forth were confiscated. An estimated 20 terrorists were killed. As is their normal custom, the subversives took their dead and wounded. The armed forces will continue their actions in search, discovery and elimination of terrorists in order to guarantee peace and order to citizens."

PRIEST ASKS U.S. CONGRESSMEN TO DISAPPROVE AID

PA020350 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Letter to the members of the U.S. Congress, read by Father (Rogelio Consey) -- live or recorded]

[Text] To the members of the U.S. Congress

Dear sirs: Now that you are assuming a position of great importance for El Salvador and the Central American area, I address you with due respect, sending you my testimony and the anguished, peace-hungry cry of this much-abused nation.

As a priest exercising my pastoral duties in the martyred area of Morazan Department, I conscientiously feel it my duty to testify about last month's massacre, which was doubted by U.S. Secretary of State Mr Haig because there did not exist sufficient proof according to him. Salvadoran Defense Minister General Garcia claimed that the massacre was a simple device by the guerrillas to start a campaign to disparage the Salvadoran Government junta in the eyes of the U.S. Congress.

Dear sirs: As eyewitness of the massacre in Morazan Department perpetrated by the national army against the defenseless civilian population, which cost the lives of more than 1,000 peasants, mostly women, senior citizens and children. [sentence as heard] This horrendous crime left consequences. We still see at the Evangelist Church in (Canton Cerro Pando) the remains of 26 people who gathered in an hour of anguish to pray. We still see in all these cantons peasants carrying shovels and picks going around identifying and burying the bodies of dozens of relatives who were victims of this horrendous crime. We still have the cold testimony of (Notoque), with its houses and convent destroyed. The dead -- men, women, senior citizens and children -- vilely shot to death by troops of the national army are under the debris. The pricture depresses those of us who previously knew this place of [word indistinct] of children, fraternal surroundings and religious fervor.

There are still some survivors. For example, there is Walter, a (Canton La Joya) peasant who asked me to celebrate a mass for his murdered family; his wife, six children including a baby, his father, a sister, two nephews and an aunt. The Morazan Department massacre can only be denied by interested persons with sufficient cynicism to mock a humble people submerged in sorrow.

We also reiterate our invitation for all to come: the representatives of humanitarian organizations, members of the human rights commissions, politicians, newsmen, bishops and priests interested in personally learning about this very lamentable incident.

Dear gentlemen of the U.S. Congress: After what I have outlined, you must understand the grave responsibility you have because it is your duty to decide on the military aid proposed by President Ronald Reagan for the government junta in El Salvador. The gravity of your responsibility is greater because the massacre is part of a chain of bloody incidents which mark a policy of genocide planned, executed and supported by the Salvadoran government junta and the U.S. leaders Reagan and [name indistinct].

The most outstanding previous massacres of the civilian population have been: At the Sumpul River on 14 May 1980, 600 killed; at El Junquillo, Morazan Department, 12 March 1981, 40 killed; at (La Pintada cave), Cabanas Department, 14 April 1981, 200 killed; and at (Monte Carmelo), Soyapango, 7 April 1981, 23 killed.

Consequently, it is still [word indistinct] to speak of a downward trend as far as human rights violations are concerned. Here, we have clearly been moving toward a new stage; that of genocide, killing indiscriminately. All military aid will only help to continue and make this genocide more cruel. And this can never contribute to a solution.

Living with the people has convinced me of their heroism, which has reached such levels that it does not stop even in the face of the cruelest genocide. Therefore, I respectfully suggest that you decide to become open to the offer of a new dialogue oriented toward the formation of a government of broad participation, which will be able to pull our people from the deep crisis which they are now in.

Dear gentlemen: I address you, not so much as politicians of any determined leaning, but as honest men and women who can move above political considerations can respond to what your conscience says. Will you want to be responsible for genocide which will actually increase the sorrow of the Salvadoran family, or will you be copromoters of a reasonable political solution through which peace can return to our beloved fatherland.

Yours truly, (Rogelio Consey), priest

RADIO DETAILS OFFENSES AGAINST REFUGEES

PA311931 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] We will now continue reading the charges we have received from our compatriots who are in refuge in Honduras:

On 6 January Honduran Army soldiers arrested 14 people in El Amatillo and (Los Fernandez), two villages of La Virtud. The group included refugees and Hondurans. All of them were savagely beaten. They were taken to the command post at La Virtud and again beaten at night on charges of giving food to the guerrillas.

On 7 January, the Salvadoran Army again entered La Cuesta village, where the troops attacked Honduran (Genaro Santos) with machetes and cut his hand for having defended a Salvadoran refugee who was being taken away by Salvadoran soldiers and members of the paramilitary nationalist democratic organization.

On 9 January, Honduran soldiers captured two Salvadoran refugees from the camps at La Virtud, a scant 50 meters from their tents. They were taken to the command post at La Virtud. One of them was a mentally deranged 76-year-old man named (Jose Vinicio Gamez).

On 11 January, soldiers in civilian garb and immigration agents entered the camps looking for people and searched the tents.

On 12 January at 1400, the elderly (Gamez) left the tent along with his 27-year-old daughter (Maria del Rosario Gamez de Martinez), who was 7 months pregnant. Both were murdered shortly afterwards by Honduran military authorities at the stream behind the camp. Five empty FAL rifle cartridges were picked up. Lieutenant (Moya) was sought the next day but he was not at La Virtud command post. The representative of the UN High Commission for Refugees at La Virtud visited the place where the bodies were found.

On 13 January, an air raid was carried out at the place known as El Coyolar, Guasita municipality. Two deaths were reported. On 15 January at approximately 2300 a helicopter crossed the Salvadoran broder into Honduran airspace in a bid to land at (Los Fernandez) village. On 16 January at 1500 a group of some 12 paramilitary troops of the Salvadoran Army entered Mapulaca municipality in Honduras. They were heavily armed and visited the command post.

On 17 January at approximately 1000 four Salvadoran Army soldiers entered the command post at La Virtud and ruptured the water pipes that provide water to the 4,000 refugees in the camp. At the command post they met with Captain (Castro), who replaces Lieutenant (Moya). They left in the afternoon dressed in civilian clothes and on arrival at the road to the pocket of (Chupamiel), near La Cuesta, they again ruptured the water lines to the refugee camp at La Virtud. Six months ago today the Salvadoran Army occupied the border pockets of La Canada, Los Higos, (El Chumpamiel) and El Portillo.

The military presence of either of the two armies there violates the agreements to demilitarize the border and the disputed territory. The OAS has remained absolutely silent in this regard. Not only that but the Salvadoran Army has even established military posts in such Honduran villages as El Cerron and (Los Monges). On raising this charge, we ask the Honduran Government to maintain and enforce its neutrality in regard to the conflict in El Salvador. We ask Honduras to prevent violations of its sovereignty by Salvadoran Army soldiers and paramilitary forces who have the blessing and tolerance of some Honduran military men. We also call on the international community to keep watch over the situation of our compatriots who are in refuge in Honduras.

RADIO BROADCAST IDENTIFIES U.S. ARMY ADVISER

PA271257 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Four handguns and the identification card of a Yankee adviser were recovered from a lieutenant and his bodyguard who were eliminated by our revolutionary forces on the night of 25 January in Santa Ana. Lt (Jose Antonio Aguilera) and his bodyguard (Teofilo Antonio Nagera) were surprised at 2100 on 25 January by a roadblock of our revolutionary forces on the Santa Ana-Sonsonate road, near the Canton Matasano, Feliciano Ama western front.

The two henchemen, who were in a vehicle, were detained and while attempts were made to persuade them to change their hostile attitude, they tried to flee, for which they were eliminated on the spot. Taken from Lt (Jose Antonio Aguilera) and his bodyguard (Teofilo Nagera Martinez) were: 4 handguns, one .38 gun, a Colt .45, one 9 mm Browning and one LP-5 of the kind Yankee imperialism supplies to the genocidal junta to massacre our people.

The lieutentant had, along with other important documents, the identification card of a Yankee adviser, whose name we will give so that our people will recognize him as one of the persons directly responsible in the genocide against the Salvadoran people. The Yankee adviser is a Lieutenant Colonel of the U.S. Army and his name is (Harold W. Melander). This insolent Yankee lieutenant colonel no doubt is going around, and our people should recognize him. His name is (Harold W. Melander) and he is one of the many U.S. advisers who are training the repressive forces and directly execute the techniques of torture, genocide, espionage and persecution.

Lieutenant (Aguilera) also was carrying the identification card of another lieutenant whose name is (Jose Antonio Rivera A.) as well as several documents which are now being analyzed and investigated. Lt (Jose Antonio Aguilera) and his bodyguard (Teofilo Nagera Martinez) were attached to the 2d Infantry Brigade headquartered in Santa Ana.

FMLN REPORTS MILITARY ACTIONS AT END OF MONTH

Paracentral Front

PA292330 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 27 Jan 82

[War report issued by the FMLN's Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 25 January at 0500, FMLN forces controlled the Pan-American Highway section from km 32 on the road to Santa Clara to km 72 at El Junquillar. The companeros began stopping traffic on the highway at the turnoff to San Felipe. A rally was held with the people in the buses and cars. Three commercial trucks owned by well-known reactionary individuals and seven government vehicles were seized and burned. At 0525, enemy forces were traveling aboard a truck from the east. The truck carrying about approximately 15 soldiers was ambushed at El Junquillar. Our companeros used RPG-2 fire and two handgrenades against the enemy.

The action lasted until 1300. A helicopter gunship brought reinforcements to the enemy's positions; it landed on the highway and removed two wounded. The helicopter also strafed our positions. At that same time, an enemy patrol traveling from the west aboard a Cherokee vehicle and an armored truck was ambushed with rifle fire at the San Felipe turnoff, km 69. Our forces killed six and wounded four enemy troops. The rest of the enemy forces fled in disarray and the highway remained under our control.

At the El Copinol turnoff, km 56, other companeros inflicted three casualties on the enemy during a heavy clash. The enemy forces were supported by an armored vehicle which desperately fled to San Vicente after 10 minutes of combat. One companero was slightly wounded. We also held a rally with the people in the buses and vehicles. After the rally, all these people were taken to a safe place where they would not be wounded by enemy bullets. A large quantity of food was confiscated. The food will be for the people who live in the zones under our control.

At around 1215, on the Santa Clara turnoff near La Olla mountain, km 63, the enemy dared to enter the area and was repelled by our forces. We killed three and wounded three enemy troops. An armored vehicle that was coming in support of the enemy was repelled and damaged with rifle fire, forcing it to withdraw. In this clash, the enemy used G-3 rifle grenades and industrial and incendiary grenades. A helicopter strafed our positions. At 1400, we began our orderly withdrawal to our concentration points. At 1545, an enemy air force plane began to indiscriminately strafe the village of (San Juan de Merino) without caring about any harm it could cause to civilians. That village is outside the areas under our control.

The high fighting morale of our companeros was evident in all these actions, in contrast with the genocidal army's low morale. United to win until the final victory; Revolution or death, we will win.

[Signed] Commander (Adan), Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front, San Pedro Mountain

Modesto Ramirez Central Front

PA300020 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 27 Jan 82

[FMLN's Modesto Ramirez Central Front War Report -- read by announcer]

[Text] 21 January: A unit of the FMLN carried out the execution of two death squad collaborators. They had pointed out several (Sarti) company workers to be captured by the enemy. The operation was carried out on the corner of 17th South Avenue and Gerardo Barrios Street. 22 January: At dawn, a unit of sappers of the Guazapa section of the central front, blew up an 115,000-volt electricity tower on the Cerron-Nejapa line. The country's northern zone was left without electricity for more than 30 hours as a result of this action.

23 January: at 0630, FMLN sappers carried out the following operations: sabotage of the national telecommunications administration's telephone line boxes located on the main street in (Ciudad satellite) and on 6th East Street.

25 January: At 1730, an FMLN sapper unit sabotaged the voltage-regulating plant at Lourdes, La Libertad Department. As a result of the explosion of the explosive charges, the plant was burned and almost completely destroyed. According to local newspaper reports, the losses amount to 3 million colones.

United to win until the final victory. Revolution or death, we will win. Commander (Alejandro Montenegro), 26 January 1982. Guazapa is winning!

Eastern Front

PA300040 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] We are just receiving a war report from the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern front. It states: On the night of 25 January, FMLN forces cut the telephone lines from San Miguel to San Francisco Gotera. The action was carried out near (Hato Nuevo) canton, 6 km from San Miguel. Twenty meters of telephone lines were cut in order to leave the enemy without communications in San Francisco Gotera.

Here is another report from the eastern front: 24 January: FMLN forces politically and militarily seized (Mayucacin) canton, 6 km from San Miguel. The people were attending a soccer game. A rally was held in which the country's current situation was explained. There was also commemoration of the 1932 heroic deeds. An appeal was issued to the people to join in the various tasks and battles that are approaching. The population expressed its support by applauding the FMLN speakers and contributing 105 colones. The activity lasted about 3 and 1/2 hours. Our forces withdrew without any problem.

Another report of the eastern front is just reaching us. It states: On 23 January, squads of FMLN sappers sabotaged electric power in several eastern zone areas, leaving the cities of San Miguel, Usulutan and Morazan without electricity until 26 January. We have also received reports which indicated that yesterday, 26 January, forces of the revolutionary army maintained a large section of the coastal highway under their control.

Various Fronts

PA282257 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 28 Jan 82

[FMLN war report, date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Western Front, 16 January: the 10 January heroes and martyrs operation, involving the occupation of the El Resbaladero canton and the destruction of the paramilitary outpost between this canton and San Pablo Tacahico, took place. The operation lasted from 0030 to 0230, with some 10 casualties inflicted on the enemy. Our forces suffered one heroic casualty.

Paracentral front, San Pedro hill, 19 January: The enemy started bombing and machine-gunned the communities of Cerro de San Pedro, Amatitan Abajo, Amatitan Arriba and San Ildefonso. Modesto Ramirez Central Front: Enemy operations on 20 January included the deployment of troops and security units, and, in the afternoon, the establishment of reserve posts in strategic points, such as the entrance to Mejicanos, the (Francisco Mendendez) Institute, the approaches to Santa Tecla and the Turnoff to the port of La Libertad.

On the same day, enemy troops proceeded to the northwestern part of the capital, advancing to Cuscatancingo, Soyapango and Agua Caliente. At 1700 hours, heavy shooting was reported on the Army Boulevard, near the bridge over the (Asolojate) River. On 21 January, the papers reported enemy raids at various points of the capital, but they failed to find anything they expected, such as arms and propaganda. The operation was a total failure.

On the same day, the army carried out a combing operation at the San Salvador volcano, including raids and the sacking of humble homes. Heavy fighting near the Agua Caliente powerplant, Soyapango, between FMLN and army forces, took place. Also on the same day, enemy forces raided San Antonio Abad, on their way to the San Salvador volcano and Delicias del Norte. Public and private vehicles were searched in downtown San Salvador and its outskirts. Western Front, 21 January: Power installations were sabotaged at 2300, 5 km from Santa Ana on the road to Ahuachapan.

Ten electrical towers were destroyed, leaving the communities of (Sachuapa), Ahuachapan, Turin, San Sebastian, and others without power. The brief darkness of today is the light of freedom tomorrow.

Southeastern front, Jucuaran, Conchagua, 20 January: Harassing action near the town of El Carmen, La Union Department, forced the enemy to abandon their position in a disorderly fashion. Southeastern front, San Agustin, 21 January, 1200: an electrical installation was sabotaged and 21 light posts on the road from Usulutan to San Agustin were destroyed. This operation concluded at 0545. On 21 January, sabotage to high tension towers near the El Delirio canton, Usulutan Department, caused a blackout in the cotton cooperative at the port of El Triunfo.

Western front, 23 January, from 0400 to 0600: Barricades were constructed with vehicles near the (Portachuelo) canton, on the Pan-American Highway, 3 km from the city of Santa Ana, accompanied by a political rally involving the display of FMLN posters and slogans. Our forces clashed with the enemy at the Saragoza farm, on the road to Sonsonate. In the action, the enemy suffered 4 casualties out of 15 soldiers. In another clash near the (Tagarita) farm, in the Potrerillos canton, the enemy suffered three casualties, while failing to respond to our fire.

At 0600, a barricade was set up with 11 buses on Route 51 in the urban area of Santa Ana. The buses were taken from the Santa Ana terminal, in the San Luis neighborhood, and from there, our forces placed the buses end to end on the Fray Felipe de Jesus Avenue, in front of the stadium. Our forces deflated the tires and, on leaving the area, blew up some power transformers. Traffic was paralyzed for 3 hours in San Luis neighborhood as a result. At 0200, another barricade was built on the Santa AnapSan Salvador highway, near Valle Nuevo. The first three vehicles approaching turned out to be an army convoy. The leading vehicle escaped, while the other two entered Santa Ana. They enemy was forced to retreat by our artillery units.

At 0500, another barricade was built on the Pan-American Highway near the (El Mora) neighborhood in Santa Ana. The enemy failed to show up. United until final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

Southeastern Front

PA292350 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 28 Jan 82

[War report from San Agustin Tres Calles, southeastern front]

[Text] Yesterday, 27 January, at 0610, FMLN forces attacked the enemy garrison known as La Ceiba, where the enemy was heavily entrenched. When the enemy positions were attacked, fighting took place in which our combatants demonstrated their heroism by completely taking over the enemy trenches. It was also possible to detect the low morale of the enemy when he was attacked with rifle and support-weapons fire. One hour after the attack was launched, two G-3 rifles and two carbines had been recovered.

Our forces advanced after the enemy attempted to obtain reinforcements from Tierra Blanca. This attempt was foiled by our containment forces, which killed three of the enemy. We later attacked San Agustin, which was manned only by paramilitary personnel, who fled in panic. The fighting continued at La Ceiba garrison. At 1430, the final attack was launched and the following material was recovered: five M-1 carbines, one 30-30 carbine, four handguns, six G-3 rifles and three other rifles that were totally destroyed because of the intensity of the shooting. Also recovered were communications equipment, knapsacks with 5.62-mm ammunition, boots, uniforms, recorders, magnesium batteries and other war materiel. Casualties inflicted on the enemy: 12 soldiers and 6 paramilitary personnel, plus 3 at the roadblocks, totaling 21 killed; and 1 prisoner of war. Three soldiers managed to escape. On our side, there were four wounded.

This action was named in honor of our companeros (Luis Diaz) and (Humberto Mendoza). Our forces withdrew in an orderly manner after achieving their objective and recovering the weapons. This is a demonstration to the peoples of the world of the unstoppable advance of our revolutionary army. In San Agustin Tres Calles, the enemy is also being dealt harsh blows. United to fight until the final victory. Revolution or death, we will win. [Signed] Commander Alexander

Western Front

PA300050 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 28 Jan 82

[War report from the Western Front]

[Text] On 23 January at 2230, a FMLN squad was caught by surprise by a 100-soldier patrol stationed in the coffee fields at Potrerillos Canton, near Santa Ana Volcano. The ensuing confrontation lasted 5 hours. The enemy sustained approximately 15 casualties, including dead and wounded. Our fighters maneuvered and broke through the cordon to retreat, but the enemy continued to shoot among themselves until 0500. In addition to rifles, the enemy was using M-79 grenade launchers. The number of enemy casualties is unknown. On our side, one fighter was slightly wounded. We report that when the enemy reached the road leading to one of the estates, they machinegunned a privately owned truck carrying workers, killing 10 civilians in a desperate effort to respond to the blows being dealt by our forces. The enemy later started a combing operation through the area in the vicinity of the volcano, where a confrontation took place after our forces blew up six utility poles on the highway from Santa Ana to San Salvador, leaving the entire volcano area without electricity. No casualties were reported. United to fight until the final vicory. Revolution or death, we will win. [Signed] Information Section, FMLN General Headquarters

Northern Front

PA300250 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1100 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Northern Front: From Chalatenango Department, we received the report that [words indistinct] popular liberation (?army) have been attacking enemy patrols around the 5 November dam. The enemy sustained five casualties and one paramilitaryman was wounded during these attacks.

The general staff of the Apolinario Serrano front, a member of the FMLN Modesto Ramirez front, reports fighting throughout Chalatenango Department since the first week of January. Around the middle of the month, the enemy began an offensive in the area of Tejutla, San Francisco Morazan and Dulce Nombre de Maria. These actions have [words indistinct] around El Caramelo Hill, where the enemy sustained seven casualties when they activated a fieldmine placed by our forces. In the clashes on El Caramelo Hill, our revolutionary forces did not sustain any casualties. Protection was offered to the civilian population, thus preventing another massacre.

Other battles on the Norther front in Chalatenango Department occurred in seven towns: San Antonio de Los Ranchos, (Plan de Las Pozas), (Econataste), (Portillo del Norte), San Isidro, (Guatima) and (Gallinero). In addition, the enemy tried to repair the road from Chalatenango to [name indistinct] and Arcatao. At the same time, it launched attacks with 81 and 20-mm mortars against our positions on (Eramon) hill, (Los Enriquez), (Pasadera), Santa Anita and (Chichilco) without succeeding in dislodging us from these places.

Southeastern, Eastern Fronts

PA312000 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 30 Jan 82

[War bulletin from Francisco Sanchez Southestern front, San Agustin area -- read by announcer]

[Excerpt] On 27 January at 0600 we attacked the enemy garrison in the place known as La Ceiba, which was fortified with trenches. Our fighters' onslaught forced the enemy to vacate the trenches. Two G-3 rifles and two carbines were seized after 1 hour of fighting. The enemy tried to send in reinforcements from Tierra Blanca but they were repelled by our forces. We inflicted three more casualties on them.

Our advance forces reached San Agustin, where there were only paramilitary elements who fled in disarray upon being attacked. After 2 and 1/2 hours of battle, we managed to totally (?overrun) the enemy position. Five M-1 carbines, 1 30-30 shotgun, 4 handguns, 6 G-3 rifles, 3 (fire) rifles, 1 set of communications equipment, 2 knapsacks with 800 7/62-mm rounds, boots, uniforms, 2 recorders, magnesium batteries and other war materiel were seized. Twenty-one enemies were killed and 6 taken prisoner. We had four wounded. The operation, called (Luis Diaz) and (Humberto Mendoza), was a successful annihilation and recovery action. We now have a war bulletin from the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front, Jucuaran area: Various blockade and sabotage actions were carried out by the guerrillas in this area. On Monday, 23 January [as heard] at 0600 a guerrilla squad blocked traffic on the coastal road in (El Brazo) canton, San Miguel Department. The squad placed a bus and a truck across the road and completely destroyed the truck which contained 125 bales of cotton. Traffic was blocked for 3 hours and the enemy did not show up at any time. At 1500 on that same day, in (El Cielo) canton, San Miguel Department, a truck and a van were also placed across the road and electric transformers were sabotaged.

On Tuesday, 26 January at 0900, guerrilla squads sabotaged the installations of (Sapamoto) farm, owned by the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation in San Miguel Department, where 76 bales of cotton, 6 barrels of aviation fuel, 10 barrels of diesel fuel, 4 barrels of insecticide and spraying equipment were burned. Our fighters withdrew without problems.

On Wednesday, 27 January at 1300 the coastal road was blocked at (El Gorgollon) canton and a van owned by the (Palmiere) company, a [?subsidiary] of the Texaco company, was burned. Traffic was blocked for 5 hours and the enemy did not show up.

Fel pe Pena Central Front

PA010306 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] The Fel pe Pena Central Front, a branch of the FMLN's Modesto Ramirez Front, reports its actions during January: On 11 January at 1200, when the enemy was moving from Guazapa to El Roblar, three booby traps exploded when they passed Nance Verde Street. The number of casualties caused by the explosions is unknown. A helicopter landed four times where the explosions occurred to pick up the wounded and dead. Only fragments of weapons and shoes were found afterward by our forces at the site of the explosions.

On 16 January, squads of people's militia inflicted another blow to the owners of sugarcane plantations by destroying 30 manzanas of sugarcane at Tonacatepeque, Las Flores District, in Apopa jurisdiction, San Salvador Department.

On 16 January at 0200, guerrilla squads entered the town of Guazapa, which is under military control, to distribute revolutionary propaganda which urged Salvadoran soldiers to discontinue defending the genocidal junta and the rich who exploit the people and to join the heroic ranks of the people. The operation was carried out without any problems; all objectives were fulfilled.

On 19 January at 2000, units from the people's militia sabotaged the electric powerline between Tonacatepeque and Soyapango, leaving Tonacatepeque without power. Revolutionary propaganda was distributed which urged the troops of the genocidal junta to join the revolutionary struggle. The propaganda also denounced the intervention of U.S. imperialism in our country and condemned the junta's March electoral farce.

On 20 January at 2100, our revolutionary guerrillas sabotaged the powerline at km 25 on the northern main highway; Aguilares was left without electric power. Our companeros also distributed our revolutionary propaganda.

On 20 January at 2115, our guerrilla squads attacked an enemy post at Los Platanos gas station in Suchitoto, which is under military control. The enemy withdrew in disorder, taking cover behind women and children. Our forces returned without any problem. Since 23 January, a total of 10 casualties were inflicted upon the enemy forces during clashes with our forces in San Francisco canton, Cinquera jurisdiction. This report issued on 26 January adds that there was an officer and a sergeant among the enemy's casualties.

In Valle Nuevo, Jutiapa jurisdiction, Cabanas Department, our guerrilla forces caused four casualties to the puppet forces, from whom our forces seized: 1 Madsen 9-mm submachinegun, 130 M-1 rifle rounds and 140 9-mm rounds.

The Modesto Ramirez Front also reports that 2 days ago, on 27 January at 0800, the enemy attacked our positions in Tenancingo and its surroundings in an effort to dislodge our forces from that zone. There was a fierce 3-hour clash in which the discipline and fighting spirit of our troops were put to the test. The enemy sustained 10 casualties and we had none. Our forces recovered the following arms: 97 7.62-mm rounds, an M-60 machinegun grenade, 10 M-60 machinegun rounds, several G-3 cartridge clips and one uniform with several bullet holes. This uniform had two stars on the collar, which leads us to believe it belonged to a high-ranking officer of the enemy's troops.

Central Zone Actions

PA010006 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 31 Jan 82

[FMLN war report on 29 January actions in the Salvadoran Central Zone, San Salvador section, signed by Commander (Alejandro Montenegro) -- read by announcer]

[Text] 1. At 1900, an FMLN platoon led by Commander Andres occupied the No 1 and No 2 neighborhoods of (Bosques del Rio) for more than 3 hours. The operation consisted of the occupation of those neighborhoods.

2. At the same time, there was an attack on the air force detachment in the (San Jose) neighborhood.

3. A rally was held with the population, including the distribution of propaganda and the placement of placards.

At the established hour, our forces occupied the neighborhoods and carried out the planned activities. In the face of our attack, the air force detachment was ordered to withdraw and it did so quickly.

The No 1 and No 2 neighborhoods of (Bosques del Rio) are located at the very end of the Ilopango airport's main runway.

The neighborhoods' residents showed a lot of support for our forces, participating in the activities being carried out. At the same time as the neighborhoods were occupied, two barricades were erected, using burned vehicles. The first was set up on the old road to Soyapango on the [words indistinct]. The other was erected on the main street to Soyapango, at the cemetery. Simultaneously, two high tension towers of 23,000 volts were blown up on 25th North Avenue and (San Antonio Valle) Street. As a result, the streets of the northwestern sector of San Salvador were left without electricity. United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

San Vicente Attack

PA012031 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 1 Feb 82

[War bulletin issued by joint general staff of Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front at San Pedro hill -- no date given, read by announcer]

[Text] The following is a war bulletin on the 30 January 1982 operation dedicated to Companero (Isabel Florez Majia), a zealous revolutionary who was murdered on 25 January 1970 in San Cayetano Istepeque by the forces of the Christian Democratic junta.

On 30 January [words indistinct] FMLN forces harassed the enemy headquartered in San Vicente with the following aims:

1. To break the enemy's morale.
2. To allow it not a moment's rest.
3. To build up the fighting morale of [words indistinct].

The action was staged with rifles, grenade launchers and homemade mortars. With revolutionary zeal, our forces simultaneously attacked the outposts north, west and northeast of the city by surprise. The enemy troops were dislodged from their positions, they fled in confusion. The number of casualties inflicted on the enemy could not be determined.

Simultaneously, the garrison at San Vicente was attacked with homemade mortars and four grenades. The enemy (was unable) to immediately answer our attack. It opened fire with mortars and mobilized armored equipment. Our forces withdrew in a disciplined and orderly fashion after successfully accomplishing their mission. They suffered no casualties [words indistinct]

Ambushes were set up at 2200 to support the operation which was carried out [word indistinct] on KM 56 of the Pan-American Highway. The enemy did not show up. We have been unable to determine the enemy casualties. We suffered no casualties. The chief of this operation was companero (name indistinct) [paragraph as heard]. United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death, we will win.

Eastern Front Clash

PA011944 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 1 Feb 82

[War Bulletin from Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front — read by announcer]

[Text] At 0600 on Saturday, 30 January 1982, FMLN fighters set up a roadblock at the turnoff to (14 July development) at km 83 of the coastal highway. The enemy showed up at 0730 and a 30-minute battle ensued. Our forces had gathered and set up a decoy there beforehand. The enemy was forced to withdraw in great confusion toward the highway. We withdrew at 1500 without problems.

Our gains from this operation included a contribution of 550 colones from the people and a truckload of soap, 2,000 boxes. The number of casualties suffered by the enemy is unknown. We suffered none.

In another operation on [number indistinct] January at 0300, FMLN fighters blew up a high-tension tower between kilometers 110 and 111 of the Pan-American Highway. United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death, we will win.

GUATEMALA

TERRORISTS ATTACK SOUTHERN, WESTERN TOWNS

PA300230 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Several terrorist actions have taken place in the western part of the country during the past few hours. Presumed terrorists seized the town of Santa Ana Huista, Huehuetenango Department, and set fire to several buildings. Other groups attacked the national police building in San Pedro Sacatepequez, San Marcos, and set fire to a gas station and a station wagon in Santa Cruz del Quiche.

Last night in the southern part of the country, heavily armed men attacked the national police buildings, the municipality and the post office of Pueblo Nuevo Vinas municipality, Santa Rosa Department. The assailants then surrounded the buildings and opened fire with various caliber arms and grenades. The national police agents, with the help of some residents, repelled the attack and forced the aggressors to flee to the mountains. One area resident was killed and two were wounded in the subversive attack. Three buildings were damaged. The chief of the Pueblo Nuevo Vinas police said that no policemen were wounded and that the assailants fired from various angles. (Manfredo Barrios), the post office officials, said that the facilities were not damaged. Municipal mayor (Wilfredo Guillermo Achua) said the shooting went for about 20 minutes.

Violence Increased

PA312047 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1915 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 31 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemala suffered one of the most violent days so far this year today, the second anniversary of the storming of the Spanish Embassy by the police.

Guerrillas set fire to two restaurants in the capital ("Pollo Campero" and "El Parador"), killed a policeman, seriously injured two secret agents and occupied the town of Extahuacan, where they set fire to municipal installations. Heavy shooting was heard in different parts of the capital through the night, although official sources have reported no deaths or injuries.

The army and the security forces are maintaining a tight protective cordon around the capital. Additionally, patrols, both on foot and in vehicles, are more visible than on other occasions, although this did not keep the guerrillas from carrying out their announced activities.

On Friday and Saturday the 31 January People's Forces (FP-31), which were formed in the wake of the storming of the Spanish Embassy on 31 January 1980, detonated propaganda bombs announcing that they would stage a number of armed actions to avenge the massacre at the Spanish Embassy. In various parts of the interior, 18 peasants were reportedly killed and 3 persons kidnapped, including Jorge Gil Palacios, manager of the Adams candy and chewing gum factory.

According to the morning paper PRENSA LIBRE, the army broke up a guerrilla camp in a mountainous section of the northern area of Peten, killing 50 leftists. However, an official Armed Forces spokesman has told ACAN-EFE that so far he has no information on the subject.

FSLN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ISSUES DECLARATION

PA011600 Managua Radio Sandinc Network in Spanish 1322 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Declaration of the Second FSLN National Assembly "Heroes and Martyrs in Defense of the Revolution," issued in Managua on 31 January 1982]

[Text] The history of mankind is characterized by the continuous struggle of peoples in a search of new and better lifestyles. On 19 July, the Nicaraguan people achieved an authentic possibility for building a new Nicaragua. This admirable effort of our people is encouraged by the solidairty of peoples, governments, progressive forces and revolutionary forces in the world which understand, love and defend this revolution. However, this simple but firm effort is also hated by the forces that defended the past of exploitation and terror and today are trying to erase this present that is full of hope.

The Sandinist Assembly, tbe highest organ of consultation of the FSLN, convoked by our National Directorate and meeting in a solumn session dedicated to the heroes and martyrs who died in defense of the revolution, met on 29, 30 and 31 January, 2 years and 6 months after the revolutionary triumph, to analyze the national and international reality and revolutionary affairs.

After hearing a general report on those topics and discussing in detail the short- and medium-term prospects of the revolution, the assembly has agreed to issue the following declaration:

1. It is the permanent task of the Sandinist People's Revolution to safeguard and promote respect for our sovereignty, guaranteeing the defense of the nation;

B. [as heard] Consolidate the democratic, popular and anti-imperialist nature of our process;

C. Transform the economic, social and political realities for the benefit of all the nation's sectors, particularly for the urban and rural workers which have been historically neglected;

D. Eradicate the injustices and the vices inherited from the past.

2. In the present framework of foreign threats, isolationist maneuvers, sabotage of our efforts at cooperation and increased actions by counterrevolutionary gangs, the defense of the nation and the revolution is the most important task of the FSLN and the Nicaraguan people. Therefore,

A. We must guarantee the people's mass participation in the tasks of defense.

B. We must responsibly contribute to better coordination between our armed forces and the popular masses, not only in military tasks, but also in the productive and social tasks.

C. Patriotism, anti-imperialism and loyalty to the people must be the predominant characteristics of the armed forces.

D. We must defend the right and duty of our armed forces and arm ourselves in order to guarantee the defense of our territorial integrity.

E. We must make greater efforts ot keep Sandinist militants closely linked to the tasks and preparations for national defense.

F. We express our recognition to the fighters of the EPS [Sandinist People's Army], MIN [no expansion given], reserves, and the Sandinist people's militias for their dedicated work in defense of the fatherland.

G. To the relatives of the heroes who fell in defense of the revolution we must extend our most heartfelt sentiments of admiration and respect for the heroes' example that we are pledged to follow.

3. In order to create the material and spiritual conditions of the new society, the economic policy of the Sandinist people's revolution should aspire to:

A. Perfect the mixed-economy regime, encouraging a convergence of private economic forces with the forces promoted by the revolution through the People's Property Area [APP] and cooperatives.

B. Consolidate the APP, since it is the dynamic force of the national economy.

C. Give priority to the production of basic elements and goods as well as to increasing our capacity to provide the people with food, health, education, clothing and housing within the framework of our economic position as a poor and backward country.

D. Expand the production of agricultural exports, diversity markets, stimulate new forms of financing for our economy, establish plans for technological transformation, advance in making our productive apparatus more rational and increase internal austerity and conservation in order to survive the economic crisis that is afflicting the world, particularly the Central American countries.

E. Guarantee the priority status that agrarian reform is given in the revolution as an axis for transformation, support the cooperative movement and work toward our agro-industrial development.

F. Persevere in the promotion of forms of development that permit the integration of the regions of the Pacific and Atlantic into a zone that stimulates national development.

G. Strengthen economic planning as the axis that organizes the resources and efforts of the nation.

H. Vigorously combat inefficiency, personnel padding, bureaucracy, administrative corruption, misuse of the property of the revolutionary state and waste in public institutions; in sum, uproot the vices of Somozism from our society.

4. We must advance in consolidating the unity of workers, in organizing all the basic forces of the revolution, and in achieving the necessary unity of the nation. Consequently,

A. We must improve the quality of the organizations made up of urban and rural workers, women, youths, professionals and intellectuals, teachers, health workers and the masses in general, closely linking thme to the nation's problems, to revolutionary education and above all, to the practical tasks demanded by the revolution.

B. We must support all actions that seek to strengthen the unity of the worker's movement and the unity between workers and peasants.

C. Support the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization on the basis of the principles that made its existence possible.

D. Support the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen in its fruitful efforts, by promoting joint actions between that organization and the labar unions.

E. Help make more dynamic the Patriotic Front of the Revolution, FPR, as the base of the unity which, defending the nation's interests, seeks broader action that will make possible the participation of other political organizations that are truly interested in the unity of the Nicaraguan people.

F. Express our willingness to participate in a dialogue with all forces and sectors that are honestly interested in the defense of the fatherland and in the nation's economic, social and moral progress; forces which, respecting the legal framework of the revolution, are willing to reach serious agreements for the good of the country.

G. Promote guarantees for the support of the productive activities of the private producers that loyally assume the responsibility of working, within the law, to help overcome underdevelopment.

H. Encourage the signing of patriotic production agreements among the state, the private sector and the working classes.

I. Maintain pluralism, the exercise of democracy by the people, public freedoms and freedom of the press, working at all times to prevent these freedoms won by the people from being used to alter the bases of the revolutionary state.

J. Reaffirm and defend our policy of respect for the Christian sentiments of our people and for the religious practices and manifestations expressed in the special communique of the FSLN national directorate issued in October 1980.

K. Demand that all the nation's sectors carry out a permanent struggle against all counterrevolutionary activities.

5. The Sandinist people's revolution should continue its foreign policy of nonalignment and its willingness to have relations with all countries interested in such relations in a framework of respect and cooperation. Therefore, this assembly:

A. Reaffirms its commitment to peace and its pledge to contribute to achieving that objective and to strengthening the principle of self-determination of peoples, rejecting all interventionist policies.

B. Supports the willingness of our revolutionary government to hold serious and respectful general discussions on the Central American situation in order to achieve true stability, while at the same time condemning the policy of threats and blackmail of the present U.S. administration.

C. Reiterates its support for the proposal for peace in El Salvador made by the Salvadoran patriots and presented by the government junta at the 36th UN Assembly.

D. Manifests its solidarity with the peoples struggling against unpopular and repressive regimes.

E. Condemns and rejects all treaties or agreements -- outside the treaties signed by all the Central American countries -- that divide the region, deepen the state of crisis and hinder peace efforts.

F. Expresses its recognition and appreciation of the demonstrations of friendship and cooperation with Nicaragua extended by the countries of Latin America, Europe, the Arab world and the Socialist community which have contributed substantially, without conditions, to our efforts toward national reconstruction.

6. We reaffirm our total support for the revolutionary government, especially the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, as the main internal and external executor of the policy of the revolution. Therefore, it is the duty of the militants:

A. To strengthen the role of the government junta as the government's leadership axis.

B. To mobilize and make the people participate in all tasks promoted by the government.

C. To strengthen the revolutionary government's institutions.

7. The State Council represents an achievement of Sandino's people which must be safeguarded and strengthened through the active presence of all of the nation's political, social, economic, labor and religious forces.

8. With participation by the organized people, we must struggle for a reorganization of the juridical base and judicial institutions to make them meet the revolution's demands, particularly in struggling against bad practices which still exist.

9. The FSLN is the historical vanguard of the Nicaraguan people. It sets their full creative energy into motion to construct the new society. Therefore:

A. We acknowledge the right of every Nicaraguan who wishes to become part of the revolution's vanguard and thereby form the detachment of the country's best men and women, who with vigor and humility, are giving impetus to the work required at this historical time.

B. We must strengthen organic cohesiveness, the creation of cadres, and [support] the national leaders as part of the permanent defense of revolutionary principles.

C. We must continue struggling to overcome political, ideological and cultural backwardness among the people.

D. We must develop affection and respect among Nicaraguans as well as the people's love for the fatherland, its traditions and struggle. Above all, we must preserve the historical, patriotic and anti-imperialist legacy of our heroes so all of us will feel proud to be Nicaraguans.

E. We must make the new generations fully aware of the responsibility they will bear in the future when the times comes for them to assume responsibility for the constuction of the new Nicaragua.

F. We must pay special attention to children, many of whom are still enduring the rigors of poverty to which they were subjected in the past. We Sandinists must be particularly kind to barefoot and illiterate children who are a sore spot in our society's conscience. They point an accusing finger at the results of a past which must never return. The revolution is a single and indestructible revolution and Sandinism is its leading force.

We will continue advancing with Sandino, Rigoberto, Carlos, the workers, the peasants, the youth, the honest intellectuals, professionals and technicians and the nation's patriotic forces regardless of how much we must do and struggle. We will continue with the same determination with which we wholly devoted ourselves previously to the struggle against Somozism. We will know how to conquer the future with the same strength, valor and tenacity with which our heroes and martyrs lived and fought.

Long live the unity of our people. Long live our heroes and martyrs. Long live the FSLN. Long live free Nicaragua. Free fatherland or death. Heroes and martyrs in the defense of the revolution Second FSLN National Assembly. Managua, 31 January 1982, year of unity in the face of aggression.

CEMA MEETING COMMUNIQUE STRESSES ACCOMPLISHMENTS

FL301714 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1303 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] The 27th meeting of the CEMA Commission for Planning has considered the expansion of multilateral cooperation among CEMA member countries in order to thoroughly fulfil their long-range oil and energy needs. The study was made in the CEMA working session which ended with the signing of a final protocol at Havana's Palace of Conventions. The delegates then issued a joint communique which states that the CEMA member countries had signed more than 180 multilateral agreements to accomplish 200 measures within the specific long-range cooperation programs. The communique also praises the speech by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of our party's Politburo, at the opening of the meeting.

The CEMA member countries studied specific measures to help the Polish People's Republic to overcome its economic difficulties, the final communique states. The document adds that the creation of favorable conditions for the continuing development of the Polish nation has particular importance in light of the policies practiced by the U.S. administration and some NATO countries.

The meeting also studied increased aid to the productive forces of the Mongolian People's Republic. The representatives of the socialist countries expressed their deep appreciation for the welcome offered by our people.

Delegates Visit Isle of Youth

FL012304 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2104 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] The members of the Soviet delegation that took part in the 27th CEMA meeting on planning held in Havana are touring areas of economic and social interest in the special Isle of Youth municipality. The group is headed by Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the Soviet Gosplan and is accompanied by Humberto Perez, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo. Baybakov and his delegation visited the museum at the old political prison this morning. Revolutionary leaders of several generations were jailed in the prison, including the assailants of the Moncada garrison.

The visitors were received on arrival at the airport in Nueva Gerona by Armando Manresa and Jorge Antelo, first party secretary and president of the people's government in the municipality, respectively.

CANADIAN MP'S ARRIVE ON FACTFINDING VISIT

FL291510 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1410 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] A delegation of eight Canadian parliamentarians who are members of the Subcommittee on Latin America and the Caribbean of the Canadian Parliament's Committee on External Affairs has arrived in our country. This visit is the last stop of a factfinding tour covering Trinidad-Tobago, Jamaica, Haiti, Costa Rica and Nicaragua with the object of making recommendations to Parliament.

During their stay in Cuba the parliamentarians will visit the Batalla de Jigue basic secondary school, the Centro Habana Children's Hospital and the Valles de Picadura breeding farm, and will meet with Cuban leaders. The parliamentarians, who will remain in Cuba until the 31st, were received at the Jose Marti airport by Ricardo Alarcon, vice minister of foreign relations, and Ramiro del Rio, a National Assembly deputy.

Increased Trade Advocated

FL292349 Bridgetown CANA in English 2339 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Havana, 29 Jan (CANA-REUTER) -- A Canadian parliamentary delegation on a fact-finding visit here believes trade relations between the two countries should be developed despite pressure from the United States. The head of the eight-member interparty delegation, Maurice Dupras, said: "The trade is as important to Cuba as it is to Canada, and I see no reason why we should alter that." In 1981, Canadian-Cuban trade totalled some 400 million dollars (334 million U.S.).

Mr Dupras, a member of the ruling Liberal Party, added: We have lots of Canadians come down to Cuba every winter as tourists; we are involved in some projects in Cuba, and I find it quite normal, being a nation that respects pluralism, to maintain relations with Cuba."

Flora MacDonald, Canada's secretary for external affairs in the last Conservative government, recalled that "When the United States broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba back in 1961, the then (Canadian) Prime Minister John Diefenbaker was very firm in his decision to carry on trade with Cuba, and this trade has developed over the years."

Cuba's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Ricardo Alarcon, who welcomed the delegation on its arrival yesterday at the start of a four-day visit, told REUTERS that "The trend is for a further strengthening of Canadian-Cuban relations."

Mr Alarcon added: "We also believe that Canadian policy is a significant, positive factor in the Caribbean and Central American region and we hope it will continue to be so."

Castro Stand on Poland

PA310140 Paris AFP in Spanish 2330 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Havana, 30 Jan (AFP) -- According to one of the members of the delegation of Canadian legislators visiting Cuba, Cuban President Fidel Castro justified the military takeover in Poland based on the fact that the country was on the verge of civil war. According to the delegation member, Castro made this comment to them.

According to the source, Castro said that the military intervention in Poland constituted a preventive action aimed at averting an armed clash among Poles. This interpretation -- made in private -- is the first Cuban official reaction since the incidents in Poland. So far, the authorities in Havana had not reacted although the tone of the press left no doubt of Cuban support for General Jaruzelski.

Talks With Fidel

PA311754 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] On Saturday, Cuban President Fidel Castro attended a cocktail party held by the Canadian Embassy in Havana in honor of a delegation of Canadian parliamentarians who are visiting Cuba. During the friendly gathering, the top Cuban official had a long conversation with Maurice Dupras, who heads the Canadian delegation.

Previously, Fidel Castro had talked with the visitors for more than 3 hours. Shortly afterward, in a statement to the press, Maurice Dupras said that the talks with the Cuban president were frank. He added that Fidel Castro answered all the questions asked by the Canadian delegation.

The parliamentarian also said that Canada will continue to oppose the economic blockade imposed on Cuba by the United States and emphasized that the Cuban people deserve all the help they can get, because they are making great sacrifices on behalf of their revolution.

Maurice Dupras emphasized that Cuba and Canada cooperate in various fields, particularly agriculture, an area in which Cuba has made substantial progress in comparison with other Latin American countries.

Referring to the situation in El Salvador, the Canadian parliamentarian said that it is impossible to carry out free elections in that Central American nation. He said that if the social models that people choose were respected, peace would be achieved in that part of the world. The Canadian delegation had previously visited Trinidad-Tobago, Jamaica, Haiti, Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Canadian Prisoner Released

FL011314 Bridgetown CANA in English 1718 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Havana, 31 Jan (CANA-REUTER) -- Maurice Dupras, head of a Canadian parliamentary factfinding mission to Cuba, confirmed here that Cuban president Fidel Castro had agreed to release a Canadian citizen, Jacques Lemaie, who has been imprisoned in a Cuban jail.

Dupras said that the freeing of Lemaie "is a gesture of friendship towards Canada by Fidel Castro." The eight-member parliamentary commission of the House of Commons Subcommittee on Latin American and Caribbean Affairs met with Castro for two and a half hours on Friday.

Lemaie, the only Canadian in jail here, was convicted by a Cuban court for illegally entering Cuba's territorial waters in a boat and for possession of drugs. Cuban authorities charged that Lemaie was on his way to the United States from other Latin American nations with a cargo of marijuana.

On Saturday night, Castro attended a reception given in honour of the Canadian parliamentarians at the residence of the Canadian ambassedor in Cuba, James Bartleman. For more than two hours he conversed with each of the Canadian members of Parliament in an informal atmosphere. The parliamentary delegation is scheduled to return to Canada later today in a Canadian Air Force plane.

Delegation Departs

PA010325 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon has bade farewell at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport to the Canadian parliamentary mission led by Maurice Dupras. During their stay in our country, the Canadian parliamentarians visited centers of economic interest and met with Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, and other high-ranking government officials.

In a statement to the press, Maurice Dupras said that the talks with the Cuban president were held in a frank atmosphere. He added that Canada will maintain its rejection of the economic blockade imposed by the United States on Cuba. He also stressed that the cooperation between the two countries could be expanded in various fields.

The deputy of the ruling liberal party of Canada also reported that as a positive gesture of good bilateral relations, the Cuban Government will release in the next few hours Canadian (Jack Deme), who was arrested in Havana for drug trafficking.